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[54] GENE FOR A GROWTH FACTOR AND ITS CDNA AND PROTEIN

[75] Inventor: **Sandra J. Degen**, Cincinnati, Ohio

[73] Assignee: **Children's Hospital Medical Center**, Cincinnati, Ohio

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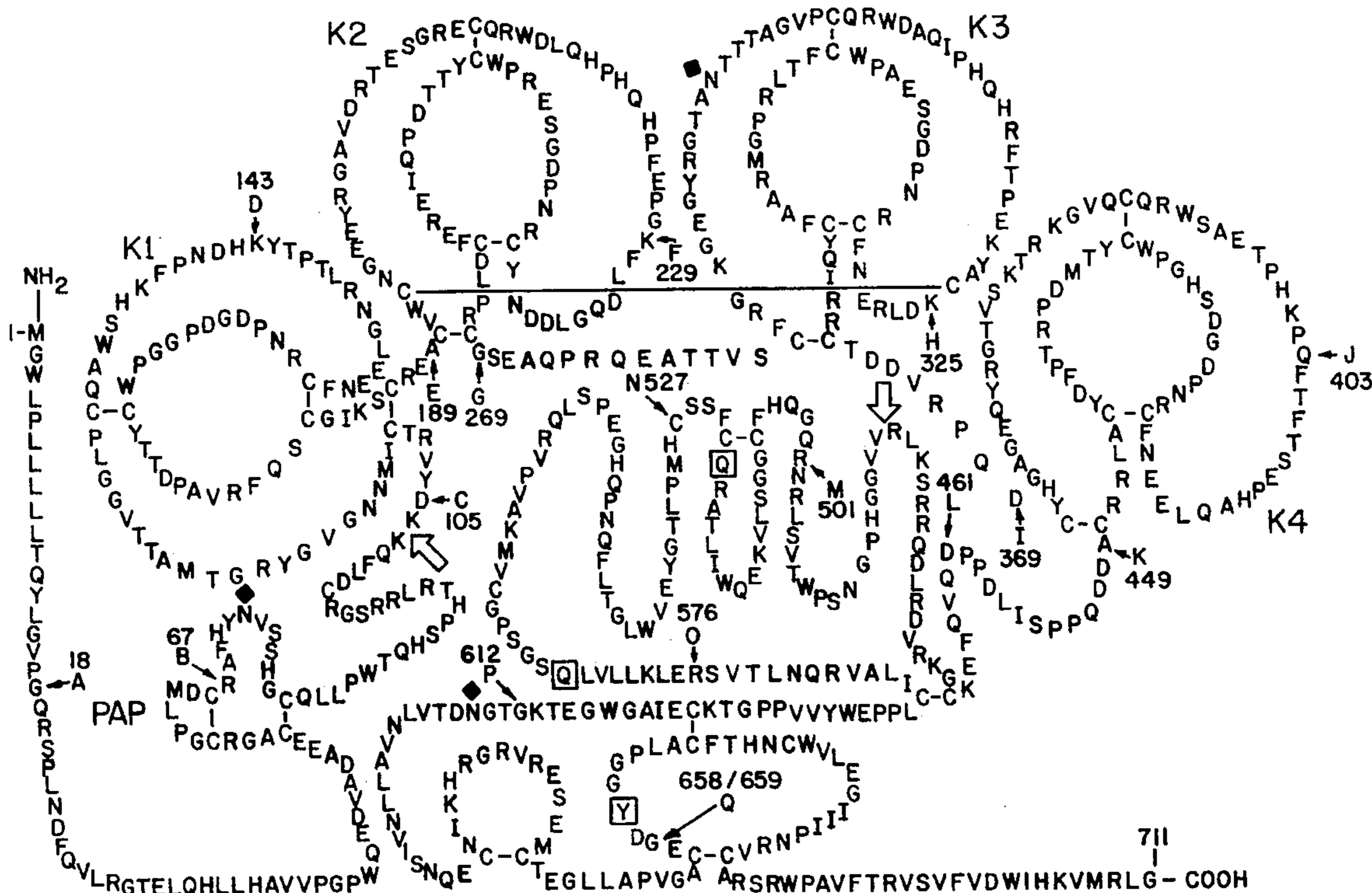
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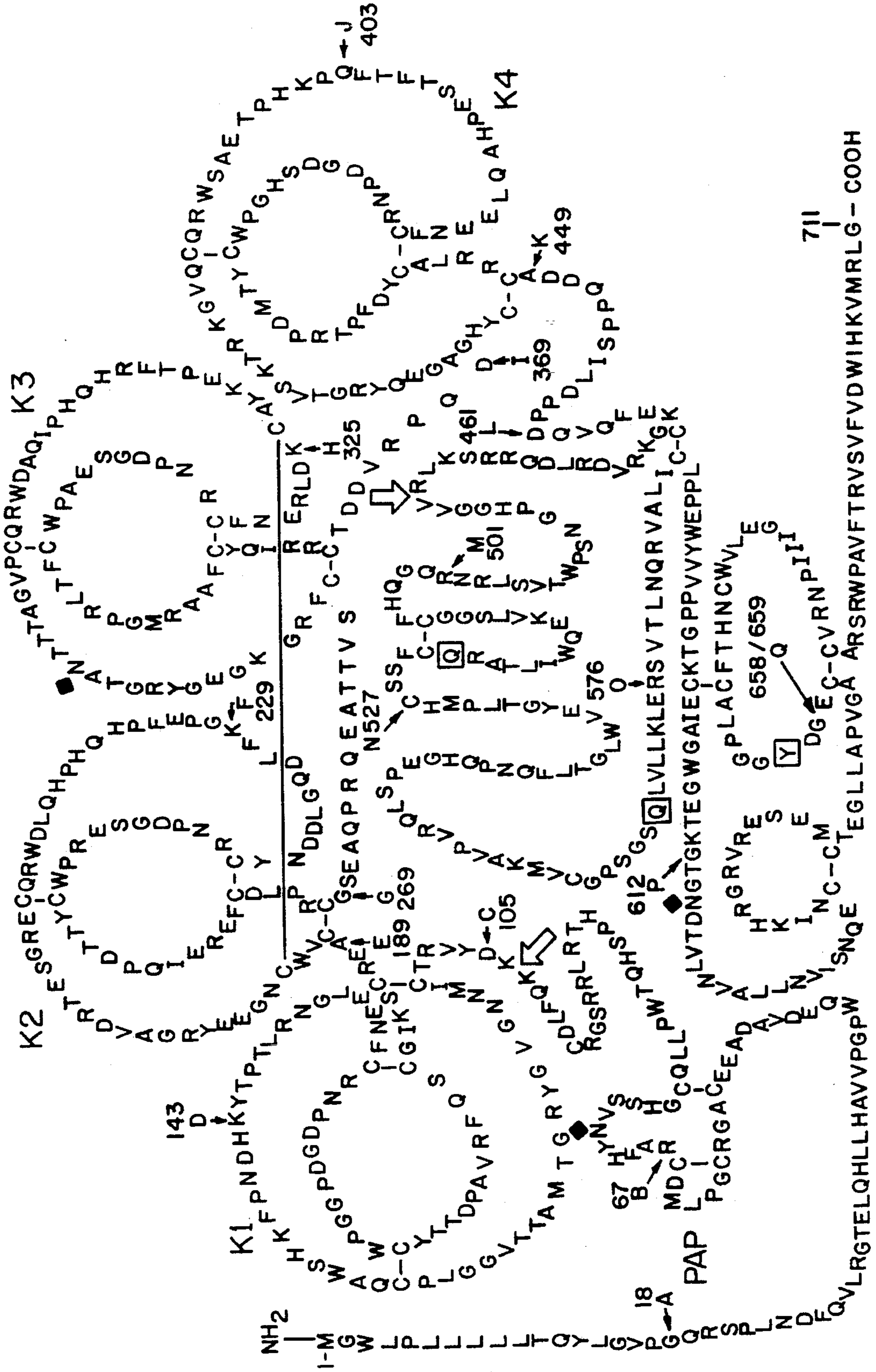
Primary Examiner—John Ulm
 Assistant Examiner—Christine Saoud
 Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wood, Herron & Evans, P.L.L.

[57] ABSTRACT

A growth factor protein similar in structure and function to hepatocyte growth factor has been discovered along with the DNA and cDNA coding for this in both the mouse and human. The DNA includes 18 exons and is homologous to DNA at the D3F15S2 locus on human chromosome 3; a region predicted to code for one or more tumor suppressor genes.

5 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet





GENE FOR A GROWTH FACTOR AND ITS CDNA AND PROTEIN

This is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 07/882,925, filed May 14, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,315,000.

BACKGROUND

Growth factors are important for normal developmental processes, as well as for healing of wounds. Their abnormal expression has been implicated in neoplasia and other proliferative disorders. The kringle-containing protein hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) was originally identified as a potent growth factor involved in liver regeneration after liver injury or partial hepatectomy. It is now known that HGF functions as a growth factor for a broad spectrum of tissues and cell types. In addition, it has been recently discovered that HGF is identical to scatter factor (SF) a cytokine secreted from certain fibroblasts that enhances movement and causes the dissociation and scattering of epithelial cells (Gheradi & Stoker, 1990). The proto-oncogene c-met, a tyrosine kinase, has been found to be the cell surface receptor for HGF (Rubin et al., 1991; Bottaro et al., 1991). These properties may be important for metastasis of tumor cells.

In 1973 it was recognized that serum from partially hepatectomized rats stimulated hepatocyte proliferation *in vitro* (Morley et al., 1973). One of the agents responsible for this phenomenon was identified and isolated from such serum and from serum of patients with fulminant liver failure (Morley et al., 1973; Michalopoulos et al., 1984; Nakamura et al., 1984; Gohda et al., 1988). This agent was named hepatopoietin A or hepatocyte growth factor (HGF). HGF stimulates hepatocyte DNA synthesis and proliferation. Its serum concentration increases dramatically after rats undergo partial hepatectomy and decreases when the liver regenerates. HGF is produced by non-parenchymal liver cells (Schirmacher et al., 1992) and acts directly on hepatocytes in a paracrine fashion to stimulate cell multiplication. Although HGF stimulates growth of normal hepatocytes, it also has antiproliferative effects on hepatocarcinoma cells in culture (Tajima et al., 1991; Shiota et al., 1992).

HGF is a heterodimer of 82 kD composed of a α - and β -subunit with 51 kD and 26 kD molecular weight, respectively. The cDNAs for human and rat HGF have been cloned and characterized by several groups (Miyazawa et al., 1989; Nakamura et al., 1989; Okajima et al., 1990; Seki et al., 1990; Tashiro et al., 1990; Rubin et al., 1991).

HGF has no obvious homology with other known growth factors but is 38% homologous to plasminogen. It contains four kringle domains followed by a serine protease-like domain where the active site His and Ser have been changed to Gln and Tyr, respectively. HGF has no detectable protease activity. At present the function of the kringle domains in HGF is unknown.

Kringle domains were first identified in bovine prothrombin as an internal duplication of a triple-disulfide-bonded structure containing approximately 80 amino acids (Magnusson et al., 1975). Kringle domains were until recently only characterized in plasma proteins that functioned in blood coagulation or fibrinolysis (Davie et al., 1986) which includes prothrombin, Factor XII, urokinase-type plasminogen activator, tissue-type plasminogen activator and plasminogen. Recently, apolipoprotein(a) and HGF have also been shown to contain kringle domains. Apolipoprotein(a) is

thought to be involved in atherosclerosis (McLean et al., 1987). Kringle structures are thought to function autonomously (Trexler & Patthy, 1983; van Zonneveld et al., 1986) and fold independently (Tulinsky et al., 1988).

Kringles appear to be protein-binding domains and have been shown to be essential for the function of prothrombin, plasminogen and tissue plasminogen activator. The functions of all other kringle structures has not been determined, but since these structures are over 50% identical with each other, it is reasonable to assume that they are involved in binding interactions with other proteins essential for their regulation.

Two functional variants of HGF have been identified and have been found to be expressed at variable levels depending on the cell line or tissue being analyzed. A form of HGF containing the amino-terminal end of the protein including the first two kringle domains appears to result from alternative processing of the gene coding for HGF (Chan et al., 1991; Miyazawa et al., 1991). This variant binds to the c-met receptor although not as effectively as the full-length protein. Another variant has a five amino acid deletion in the first kringle domain that appears to have no effect on its activity (Seki et al., 1990; Rubin et al., 1991). Specific domains in HGF have been deleted by using techniques in molecular biology and the resultant proteins have been studied in various assays where native HGF can be measured. Matsumoto et al. (1991) concluded that the amino-terminal portion of the protein including the first and second kringle domains are essential for biological activity of HGF and possibly binding to the receptor.

Chromosomal abnormalities in a number of neoplastic diseases are sometimes associated with the activation of a proto-oncogene or the loss of a gene that suppresses tumor growth. Growth factors are important for normal developmental processes, as well as healing of wounds. Their abnormal expression has been implicated in neoplasia and other proliferative disorders (Aaronson, 1991). Growth factors are involved in signaling pathways that influence normal cellular differentiation. These proteins cause cells in the resting phase (Go) to enter and progress through the cell cycle. oncogenic mutations in several growth factors result in unregulated cell growth. Tumor suppressor genes are genes expressed in normal cells that play regulatory roles in cell proliferation, differentiation and other cellular events. Loss or inactivation of these genes is oncogenic. Tumor suppressor genes that have been extensively characterized include the genes for colon carcinoma, retinoblastoma, type 2 neurofibromatosis, the genes involved in Wilms tumor and the p53 gene (reviewed in Weinberg, 1991). Tumor suppressor genes are involved in cell cycle control, signal transduction, angiogenesis, and development (Sager, 1989; Weinberg, 1991).

The concept that the loss of genetic material or the inactivation of a gene plays an important role in human cancer is based on the original observation that somatic cell hybrids between tumor cells and normal cells were no longer tumorigenic. This indicated that normal cells contain genes coding for tumor suppressors whose function was absent in cancer cells. In addition, cytogenetic and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analyses have established an association between the loss of genetic material on specific chromosomes and the development of various human malignancies.

Deletion of the short arm of human chromosome 3 has been implicated in small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC; Whang-Peng et al., 1982; Naylor et al., 1987), other lung

cancers (Kok et al., 1987; Brauch et al., 1987), renal cell carcinoma (Zbar et al., 1987; Kovacs et al., 1988) and von Hippel-Lindau syndrome (Seizinger et al., 1988) which suggests that one or more tumor suppressor genes reside on chromosome 3p which manifest their transformed phenotype upon their inactivation. The chromosomal locus DNF15S2 (also called D3F15S2) is a RFLP probe that most consistently is associated with loss of heterozygosity in SCLC, being detected in virtually 100% of SCLC.

Lung cancer is a common human malignancy with 150,000 new cases reported each year in the United States. Unfortunately, 90% of affected persons will die within 5 years of diagnosis. Mortality due to lung cancer has increased more than 15% since 1973. Increases in cigarette smoking from 1900 until the early 1960s has transformed lung cancer from a rare disease at the turn of the century to the current leading cause of cancer death. In women, lung cancer surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death in 1986 with rates expected to continue to increase for at least another ten years (Henderson et al., 1991).

Lung cancer is divided into small cell and non-small cell varieties. The non-small cell lung cancers include adenocarcinoma, squamous and epidermoid lung cancer and large-cell lung cancer. Chromosome 3p(14-23) changes have been found in nearly all small cell lung cancers and in a large fraction of non-small cell lung cancers.

Cancer of the kidney accounts for 1-2% of all malignancies (excluding skin cancer) with renal cell carcinoma comprising 85% of these. Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) occurs in sporadic and familial forms and are commonly seen in the age group between 50 to 70 years. Cigarette smoking is a known risk factor for this form of cancer (Walter et al., 1989). Deletion of the short arm of chromosome 3 is the most commonly involved region of the genome in RCC and therefore appears to play a role in the development and/or progression of this form of cancer.

Several genes have been localized near or at the D3F15S2 locus. The ER β EAB locus coding for a DNA-binding thyroid hormone receptor is localized to human chromosome 3p21-25, and overlaps deletions found in SCLC. Leduc et al. (1989) determined that many non-SCLC tumors retained both ERBAB alleles while the D3F15S2 locus was reduced to homozygosity, ruling out a role for the thyroid hormone receptor in this form of cancer. The gene encoding aminocyclase-1 at 3p21 is inactivated in a large fraction of SCLC (Naylor et al., 1982, 1989). A similar allelic loss is observed in sporadic renal cancers and there are cytogenetic abnormalities of this region in familial renal cell cancer. The gene coding for protein-tyrosine phosphatase (PTP γ) maps to 3p21 (LaForgia et al., 1991). This protein and homologous family members reverse the effect of protein tyrosine kinases, of which, some have been identified as oncogenes (ie., met, fms, kit, ERBB). In one study, one PTP γ allele was deleted in 3 of 5 renal carcinoma cell lines and in 5 of 10 lung carcinoma samples tested (LaForgia et al., 1991). In summary, the key gene(s) responsible for tumor suppressor activity at this locus is unknown, although there are some candidate genes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the isolation and characterization of the human gene located at the D3F15S2 locus on human chromosome 3 referred to as L5/3. The protein coded for by this gene is referred to as the L5/3 protein. The translated amino acid sequence indicates that

L5/3 protein is composed of four kringle structures followed by a serine protease-like domain. This is identical in composition to hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) although L5/3 protein and HGF are only 50% identical to each other when their amino acid sequences are compared. The corresponding human cDNA has also been isolated, as well as the mouse gene and cDNA.

The L5/3 protein can be employed to alter cell growth (as a growth factor or tumor suppressor). The L5/3 protein has properties similar to HGF that is actively involved in liver regeneration.

In addition, the L5/3 gene is identical to the gene at a locus on human chromosome 3 (3p21) that is deleted in DNA from all small cell lung carcinomas and has been hypothesized to contain one or more tumor suppressor genes. Thus this isolated gene L5/3 can be used as a probe to provide an indication of a predisposition for certain cancers. Further, identification of the coded L5/3 protein can also be utilized to evaluate a predisposition to cancer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The FIGURE is a schematic diagram of the amino acid sequence of human L5/3, SEQ ID NO:8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The methods discussed below to obtain DNA sequences encoding L5/3 are merely for purposes of illustration and are typical of those that might be used. However, other procedures may also be employed.

The human L5/3 gene was isolated using a multistep process employing various DNA and cDNA probes which were both of human and mouse origin. Further, the initial probe is a bovine prothrombin cDNA.

A human liver genomic DNA library cloned into bacteriophage Charon 28 (Lawn et al., 1978) was obtained from Dr. Tom Maniatis, Harvard University (this library is presently available from the ATCC). This library is an Alu/Hae III fetal human genomic DNA library. The library containing approximately 2×10^6 recombinant phage was plated out on *E. coli* strain LE392 and grown overnight at 37° C. and was screened by the in situ plaque hybridization technique of Benton & Davis (1977) as modified by Woo (1979).

Approximately 1×10^8 cpm of nick-translated bovine prothrombin cDNA probe (obtained by Ava I and Bam HI digestion of pBII102; this probe is 1200 bp in length coding for amino acids 109-500; MacGillivray & Davie, 1984) was hybridized to nitrocellulose filters containing the recombinant phage under conditions of reduced stringency. These conditions included hybridization at 60° overnight in 2xDenhardt's solution (0.04% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.04% Ficoll and 0.04% bovine serum albumin) containing 6xSSC [1xSSC: 0.15M sodium chloride and 0.015M trisodium citrate (pH 7.0)], 1 mM EDTA and 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS). The filters were washed three times at 60° C. in 6xSSC with 0.5% SDS. Twelve positive phage were identified. Two of these phage have been identified to code for the human L5 gene.

This human L5 gene and its method of selection is also disclosed in the doctoral thesis of Sandra J. Friezner Degen entitled *Isolation and Characterization of the Human Prothrombin Gene And Related Genes* published in 1982. As discussed below this gene characterized as L5 is an incomplete gene but is useful in isolation and characterization of

the gene of the present invention. Until now its function was also unknown.

The obtained L5 gene was then used to obtain the corresponding human L5 cDNA. The human cDNA corresponding to the L5 gene was used to obtain the mouse cDNA. This mouse cDNA was in turn used to obtain the mouse L5/3 gene. The mouse L5/3 gene was used to obtain the human L5/3 gene.

A λ gt11 cDNA library prepared from human fetal liver mRNA (provided by Dr. Vincent Kidd, University of Alabama, Birmingham; Kwok et al., 1985) was screened for the human cDNA coding for L5 by using a probe isolated from the human L5 gene (680 bp Bam HI and Hind III fragment isolated from a 1850 bp subclone (obtained by digestion of L5 with Hind III and cloning into pBR322) and coding for part of the second kringle and all of the third; nucleotides 2190–2868 of Sequence ID No. 6). Approximately 1×10^5 phage were screened at high stringency using standard techniques (Degen & Davie, 1987). These conditions include hybridization with the same solution used for isolation of the human L5 gene discussed above but at 68° C. and washing at 68° C. in $1 \times$ SSC containing 0.5% SDS. Six positives were identified. The longest (#46) was 1.9 kb in length. A 5'-end fragment from this cDNA (340 bp Eco RI and Nco I fragment coding for part of kringles 1 and 2; nucleotides 388–733 in sequence ID No. 1) was used to rescreen the library to obtain clones with longer 5' ends. Two clones (#33 and #19) were identified and characterized (Sequence ID No. 1,2,3). The longest clone (#33) is 2200 bp in length excluding the poly(A) tail and is not full-length since its 5' end starts 16 bp downstream from the putative initiator methionine codon in the first exon of the gene (starting at nucleotide 290 in Sequence ID No. 6).

A λ gt10 mouse liver cDNA library (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.; from mouse strain C57BL/6) was then screened using a fragment from the human cDNA #33. Approximately 1×10^6 phage were screened with a probe isolated from the 5' end of the human cDNA (the 340 bp fragment was isolated from human cDNA-33 after digestion with Eco RI and Kpn I and coded for the amino-terminal portion of the protein including eight amino acids of the first kringle; nucleotides 1 to 334 in Sequence ID No. 1) using the conditions of reduced stringency discussed above for the isolation of the human L5 gene. These conditions were used to allow for cross species hybridization. Ten positives were identified and eight were characterized after cloning the cDNAs into pBR322.

The longest cDNA (pML5-2) was 2188 bp in length and was not full-length since the open reading frame was present at the 5' end of the sequence with no codon for the initiator methionine in-frame with the coding sequence (Sequence ID No. 4). After determination of the sequence of the mouse gene it was determined that the cDNA lacked 44 bp of coding and 94 bp of 5' noncoding sequence at its 5' end.

A mouse liver genomic DNA library cloned into the Bam HI site of EMBL-3 SP6/T7 (Clontech; mouse strain Balb/c; catalog #M 1030 J) was screened for the gene coding for mouse L5/3. Approximately 1×10^6 phage from the library were screened with a probe isolated from the previously isolated mouse cDNA (the 1450 bp insert was isolated from pML5-2 after digestion with Eco RI and coded for eight amino acids of the second kringle, all of the third and fourth kringles and the serine protease-like domain; nucleotides 738 to 2188 in sequence ID No. 4) using the identical high stringency conditions discussed above for the isolation of the human L5 cDNA. On the initial screen, 65 positives were

identified; 9 were characterized. Restriction fragments of phage DNA were subcloned into pBR322.

A second human genomic DNA library prepared from placental DNA using EMBL-3 SP6/T7 as the cloning vector (Clontech; catalog #HL 1067 J) was screened for the 5' end of the gene coding for L5/3 with a mouse genomic fragment containing the first exon of the gene for mouse L5/3. This fragment was 400 bp in length and was isolated by digestion of a genomic subclone from the mouse gene (a 3.3 kb Bgl II fragment cloned into the Bam HI site of pBR322) with Bam HI and Eco RI (nucleotides 1086–1486 in Sequence ID No. 5). Approximately, 500,000 recombinant phage were screened under identical reduced stringency conditions discussed above for the original isolation of the L5 gene. Thirteen positives were identified; three were characterized and found to code for the 5' end of the human L5/3 gene (referred to as L3).

Fragments from two overlapping phage (L5 and L3) were subcloned into pBR322 and the DNA sequence of the inserts were determined. The entire sequence of the gene present in L5 and L3 is shown in Sequence ID No. 6. This gene is the complete gene L5/3 of the present invention. The gene is 4690 bp in length (from the codon for the putative initiator methionine to the polyadenylation site; nucleotides 274–4963 in Sequence ID No. 6). The gene is composed of 18 exons separated by 17 intervening sequences. In addition, sequence has been determined both upstream and downstream of the gene.

The 3' end of the acyl-peptide hydrolase gene is 444 base pairs downstream of L5/3 gene on the complementary strand (nucleotides 5408 to 6100 in Sequence ID No. 6).

Several isolated cDNA fragments were characterized. One cDNA (#19) had two parts of the coding region deleted when compared to cDNA (#33) which included nucleotides 1366–1486 and 1565–1613 in Sequence ID No. 1. The cDNA for #19 is Sequence ID No. 3. In the L5/3 gene the region deleted included exon 13 (nucleotides 3532–3652 in Sequence ID No. 6) and the 5' end of exon 18 (nucleotides 4033–4081 in Sequence ID No. 6). If this cDNA represents a translated mRNA, it would code for the four kringle domains followed by only 22 amino acids since there are two in-frame stop codons at that point.

Comparison of all cDNA sequences indicates that at least five polymorphisms occur; only one of which results in an amino acid substitution. This substitution is a Cys (Sequence ID No. 1) to Phe (Sequence ID No. 2) at amino acid residue 212. When the sequence of the exons in the L5/3 gene are compared to the cDNA sequences, one additional polymorphic site is identified that results in a Tyr (in the cDNAs; Sequence ID No.1 and Sequence ID No. 2) to Cys (in the gene; Sequence ID No. 6) substitution at residue 13. All of these polymorphisms should occur in the population and all would represent functional L5/3 protein.

The gene and cDNA coding for L5/3 codes for a protein with similar domain structure as HGF with four kringles followed by a serine protease-like domain. The translated amino acid sequences of the gene (shown in the FIGURE) and cDNA for human L5/3 predict a protein with 80,325 molecular weight containing 711 amino acids (excluding additional post-translational processing). The FIGURE is a schematic diagram of the amino acid sequence of human L5/3. The amino acid sequence of human L5/3 is shown starting with residue 1 at the amino-terminal end and ending with residue 711 at the carboxy-terminal end. Placement of disulfide bonds was determined solely on the basis of homology with this protein sequence to plasminogen, where

placement of disulfides has been determined. The four kringle domains are indicated by K1, K2, K3, and K4. The region homologous to the preactivation peptide of plasminogen is indicated by PAP. The three potential N-linked cleavage sites are indicated by open arrows. The sequence following the second open arrow is homologous to other serine proteases. The active site amino acids His, Asp and Ser have been changed to Gln, Gln and Tyr, respectively and are indicated in boxes. Amino acids are represented in the one letter code where A=Ala, C=Cys, D=Asp, E=Glu, F=Phe, G=Gly, H=His, I=Ile, K=Lys, L=Leu, M=Met, N=Asn, P=Pro, Q=Gln, R=Arg, S=Ser, T=Thr, V=Val, W=Trp and Y=Tyr. There are three potential carbohydrate additions sites at asparagines in the sequence Asn-X-Thr/Ser at positions 72, 296 and 615 (in the FIGURE). The sequence at the amino-terminal end of the putative protein is hydrophobic and therefore may be part of a signal sequence required for secretion of the protein from the cell. Comparison of the amino-terminal sequence to a consensus sequence compiled for known signal peptidase cleavage sites (Von Heijne, 1983; Watson, 1984) predicts that the cleavage site could be between residues Gly-31 and Thr-32 (in the FIGURE). The active protein coded by the L5/3 gene refers to the protein as modified during expression and passage through the cell wall. Thus the active protein would exclude the signal sequence which may include residues 1-31.

Based on homology to plasminogen and other serine proteases, two additional proteolytic cleavage sites are predicted. Between the kringle domain region and the serine protease-like domain is an amino acid sequence that is typically found at the activation sites of other coagulation and fibrinolytic proteins with serine protease activity. Residue 483 is an Arg followed by the sequence Val-Val-Gly-Gly that is typically found at the amino-terminal end of serine proteases (in the FIGURE). On the basis of this sequence, it is anticipated that active L5/3 protein is proteolytically cleaved to yield a two-chain molecule held together by disulfide bonds or cleaved into two separate polypeptide chains. Amino acid residues 56-103 in human L5/3 are homologous to the preactivation peptide (PAP) in plasminogen and HGF (in the FIGURE). The PAP region in plasminogen is between the amino-terminal end of the mature protein and the plasmin activation site between Lys-77 and Lys-78. Both lysines are conserved in L5/3 (residues 103 and 104 in the FIGURE). Cleavage at this site would remove a peptide of 103 amino acids from the protein (including the putative signal peptide) if it is not disulfide-bonded to the remainder of the protein (there is one additional cysteine in this region).

The amino acids found in the active site of serine proteases have been changed from His to Gln, Asp to Gln, and Ser to Tyr at positions 522, 568, and 661, respectively (in the FIGURE). Therefore, we anticipate that this protein has no proteolytic activity.

Only a portion of the entire primary structure may be required for function. Also included within the definition the active proteins coded for by the L5/3 gene are fragments of the entire sequence which retain activity particularly those which result from post-translational processing such as glycosylation. It is further understood that minor modifications of primary amino acid sequence may result in proteins which have substantially equivalent or enhanced activity as compared to any particular illustrated sequence. These modifications may be deliberate, as through site-directed mutagenesis, or may be accidental, such as mutations of hosts which are L5/3 producing organisms. All of these modifications are included as long as the activity of the L5/3 protein is retained.

The complete mouse L5/3 DNA sequence and the amino acid coding regions of the gene are shown in Sequence I.D. No. 5. The mouse L5/3 gene is composed of 18 exons separated by 17 intervening sequences. The gene is 4613 bp in length from the site of initiation of transcription to the polyadenylation site. (Nucleotides 1192 to 5804 in Sequence ID No. 5.) The gene coding for acyl-peptide hydrolase is 410 base pairs downstream of the L5/3 gene, but is transcribed from the complementary strand (nucleotides 6215-6751 in Sequence ID No. 5).

The mouse cDNA (Sequence ID No. 4) codes for a putative protein with the same domain structure as its human homolog with four kringle domains followed by a serine protease-like domain. Translated sequence from the gene and cDNA coding for mouse L5/3 indicate that a protein of 716 amino acids with a molecular weight of 80,593 would be synthesized (excluding any additional post-translational processing). There are four potential N-linked carbohydrate attachment sites at asparagines in the sequence Asn-X-Thr/Ser at positions 72, 173, 305 and 624. The sequence at the amino-terminal end of the putative protein is hydrophobic and therefore may be part of a signal sequence required for secretion of the protein from the cell. Based on homology with the human cDNA the signal peptidase cleavage site is between amino acid residues Gly-31 and Thr-32 Sequence ID No. 4.

There is only one difference found when the sequences of the cDNA and gene coding for mouse L5/3 are compared which results in the substitution of a Gln in the gene (Sequence ID No. 5) to a Pro in the cDNA (Sequence ID No. 4) at residue 19. It is anticipated that this site is polymorphic in the population and that both are representatives of functional L5/3 protein.

The primary site of synthesis of mRNA for L5/3 is in the liver as determined by analysis of rat tissue RNA by Northern analysis. Lesser amounts of L5/3 mRNA were found in the lung, adrenal, and placenta.

A fusion protein was produced as well as polyclonal antibodies. A 968 bp fragment from the human L5/3 cDNA (#33) was obtained after digestion with Bam HI and Bgl II and cloned into the prokaryotic expression vector pUR278 (Ruther & Muller-Hill, 1983). This fragment represents nucleotides 746-1714 in Sequence ID No. 1 and codes for part of kringle 2, all of kringles 3 and 4 and part of the serine protease-like domain of L5/3. In pUR278, the L5/3 cDNA fragment was cloned into the Bam HI site near the 3' end of the lac Z gene to allow for expression of an active β -galactosidase fused with the peptide encoded by the L5/3 cDNA fragment in *E. coli*. The correct reading frame was maintained in the construct as determined by DNA sequence analysis. The 968 bp insert codes for 321 amino acids (residues 255-576 in Sequence ID No. 1) with a calculated molecular weight of approximately 35,000 daltons. The predicted size for the fusion protein is approximately 151,000 daltons which contains the human L5/3 protein peptide fused to β -galactosidase (116,000 MW).

The fusion protein was isolated and electroeluted after SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of isopropyl thiogalactoside (IPTG) induced *E. coli* cell extract from cells that had been transformed with the fusion construct.

Fusion protein (β -galactosidase/L5/3) was injected into New Zealand rabbits in order to obtain polyclonal antibodies against the fusion protein by standard techniques.

Tissue lysate from human liver and human plasma were electrophoresed on SDS-polyacrylamide gels under reducing condition, transferred to an Immobilon-P membrane

(Amersham, Inc.) and reacted with rabbit anti- β -galactosidase/human L5/3 fusion protein serum. The antibody reacted primarily with a polypeptide of approximately 84,000 molecular weight in plasma and to a lesser extent with a polypeptide of 60,000 molecular weight. Non-immune serum did not react with polypeptides of these sizes on either reducing or non-reducing gels. The antibody did not react with any detectable protein in the liver extract. The antibody did not cross react with purified human prothrombin. On non-reducing gels the antibody detected a protein of approximately 90,000 molecular weight.

These results are consistent with the presence of a signal peptide at the amino-terminal of L5/3 that is required for secretion from the cell since the antibody reacted only with a polypeptide present in plasma and not in liver extract. The signal peptide of approximately 3500 daltons would be removed before secretion from the cell. In addition, these results are consistent with proteolysis at possibly both of the putative proteolytic sites present in L5/3 (in the FIGURE). Based on the translated cDNA sequence, the full-length protein would be approximately 80,000 daltons. Carbohydrate addition to some or all of the three possible N-linked glycosylation sites might increase the molecular weight to the approximately 90,000 dalton size seen in plasma on non-reducing gels. On reducing gels where the disulfide bonds have been removed, the 84,000 molecular weight protein could be the result of proteolytic cleavage between amino acid residues 103 and 104 (Sequence ID No. 1 in the FIGURE). The predicted size of the protein with the amino-terminal 103 residues removed is approximately 70,000 daltons. The 84,000 molecular weight protein may be this fragment of L5/3 after glycosylation. On non-reducing gels this fragment could possibly be disulfide-bonded to the remainder of the protein (there is one additional cysteine in this part of the protein that could be involved in disulfide formation) and may be the reason why a larger protein was observed on the non-reduced gel compared to the reduced one. The 60,000 dalton polypeptide also seen in plasma on reducing gels could be the result of additional proteolytic cleavage of the protein between residues 483 and 484 (Sequence ID No. 1 in the FIGURE) which is a typical serine protease activation site. The resultant fragments would have molecular weights of 50,000 and 25,000 daltons (excluding any post-translational modifications such as glycosylation). If the two potential N-linked carbohydrate addition sites in the 50,000 dalton fragment are glycosylated the fragment could be 60,000 daltons in size. The smaller fragment may not have been resolved on this gel or the antibody may not react with it.

These results are analogous to the form of HGF seen in plasma which is a heterodimeric protein of 82,000 daltons composed of α and β subunits of 51,000 and 26,000 daltons, respectively.

A full-length human L5/3 cDNA was then constructed. Since the longest human L5/3 cDNA was not full-length and was missing 16 bp from the 5' end (Sequence ID No. 1), a full-length L5/3 cDNA was constructed by addition of adaptors. The following complementary oligonucleotides were synthesized: coding: 5' GCGAATTCCACC ATGGGGTGGCTCCCA 3' (SEQ ID NO:9) complementary 3' CGCTTAAGGTGGTACCCACCGAGGGTTAA 5' (SEQ ID NO:10).

When hybridized to each other this adaptor has the following features: 1) the presence of an Eco RI restriction site (5' GAATTC 3') at the 5' end for cloning into the Eco RI sites in expression vectors; 2) a Kozak consensus sequence surrounding the ATG coding for the initiator methionine (5'

CCACCATGG 3'; Kozak, 1986) to optimize translation from this methionine; 3) an overhanging-end at the 3' end of the adaptor that is compatible with the EcoRI site present at the 5' end of the L5/3cDNA-(33) for ligation together; and 4) after ligation of the adaptor to the cDNA insert the Eco RI sites at the ends of the original cDNA will not be reconstituted and therefore the only Eco RI sites will be due to the adaptor.

The 2200 bp cDNA insert from the human L5/3cDNA-(33) was isolated after digestion with Eco RI (nucleotides 1-2219 in Sequence ID No. 1) and ligated to the hybridized oligonucleotides (adaptor). The resulting mixture was digested with Eco RI and electrophoresed on low melting point agarose. The band representing the cDNA with ligated adaptors was excised and the DNA isolated. This DNA was then ligated to the vector Bluescript SK \pm (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.), and used to transform *E. coli*. *E. coli* transformed with the anticipated full-length L5/3cDNA containing plasmid were initially identified by restriction enzyme digestion of plasmid isolated from white colonies on agar plates containing IPTG, X-Gal and ampicillin (*E. coli* containing the recombinant vector will give white colonies while Bluescript without an insert will give blue colonies). Final confirmation of the full-length construct was determined by DNA sequence analysis.

After adaptor ligation to the human L5/3 cDNA insert there are eight nucleotide differences when the sequence is compared to the exons in the gene for human L5/3 (nucleotides 1301-1312 in Sequence ID No. 6). These are due to the original Eco RI site present at the 5' end of the L5/3cDNA insert that is the result of linker addition during the construction of the cDNA library and is not naturally present in the cDNA (as determined from the sequence of the gene for this region). These differences result in three amino acid substitutions that we do not anticipate will affect the function of recombinant full-length L5/3 protein since they are present in the proposed signal peptide. The sequence of the full-length construct is shown in Sequence ID No. 7. Residues 6-8 are Leu-Leu-Leu in the gene coding for human L5/3 (Sequence ID No. 6) and Asn-Ser-Val in the full length L5/3 cDNA (Sequence ID No. 7). Adaptor(s) are also present at the 3' end of the cDNA but should not affect the expression of L5/3 since they are present in the 3' noncoding region of the cDNA.

Mammalian expression vectors were also constructed. The full-length L5/3 insert was isolated from the Bluescript vector after digestion with Eco RI. The insert was then cloned into the Eco RI site of the expression vector pDX. This expression vector was obtained from Dr. Kathy Berkner of Zymogenetics. pDX contains an origin of replication, a SV-40 enhancer, a adenovirus promoter, splice sequences and a polyadenylation signal for appropriate replication and transcription of the inserted cDNA and the accurate synthesis and secretion of the expressed protein. The cDNA provides the signal sequence for secretion. This expression vector has been used to transfect the eukaryotic cell line—Hela which does not normally express L5/3 protein.

Expression in general may be achieved in a variety of host systems including, in particular, mammalian and bacterial systems, as well as yeast based systems. In addition, other cell systems have become available such as the baculovirus vectors used to express protein encoding genes in insect cells. The expression system discussed here is illustrative, and it is understood by those in the art that a variety of expression systems can be used.

Additional factors necessary or helpful in effecting expression may subsequently be identified.

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As the nucleotide sequences encoding the human and mouse L5/3 proteins are now available, these may be expressed in a variety of systems. If procaryotic systems are used, an intronless coding sequence should be used, along with suitable control sequences. The cDNA clones for any of the above L5/3 proteins may be excised with suitable restriction enzymes and ligated into procaryotic vectors for such expression. For procaryotic expression of L5/3 genomic DNA, the DNA should be modified to remove the introns, either by sitedirected mutagenesis, or by retrieving corresponding portions of cDNA and substituting them for the intron-containing genomic sequences. The intronless coding DNA is then ligated into expression vectors for procaryotic expression.

As discussed above, L5/3 encoding sequences may also be used directly in an expression system capable of processing the introns, usually a mammalian host cell culture. To effect such expression, the genomic sequences can be ligated downstream from a controllable mammalian promoter which regulates the expression of these sequences in suitable mammalian cells.

E. coli RRI cells carrying the plasmid containing LS/3cDNA (#33) exhibited in Sequence ID No. 1 has been deposited with the American Type Cell Culture in Rockville, Md. and is designated ATCC No. 68976 (deposited on May 6, 1992).

The gene sequence No. 1 submitted below is useful of course when labeled by for example Nick translation as a probe for the D3F15S2 locus on human chromosome 3. This is significant with respect to detection of mutations which provide an indication of one's predisposition to lung carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma and Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome. Further, the protein coded by the DNA and associ-

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ated cDNA is useful as an in vitro growth promoter particularly for hepatocytes. This can be used to alter growth characteristics of hepatocytes by combining minor amounts (0.1 to 100 nanograms) of the protein per milliliter of growth serum with hepatocytes.

Further the antibody to the L5/3 protein is useful for detection of the L5/3 protein in human serum. This again is useful for the purpose of again detecting any alteration of the chromosome 3 locus D3F15S2 and again an indication of the predisposition towards cancer.

Further, cited below are the DNA sequences for both the human and the mouse along with the cDNA sequences for the human and mouse and the protein associated with the human DNA.

Sequence ID No. 1: cDNA for Human L5/3 clone #33 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 2: cDNA for Human L5/3 clone #33 with polymorphism relative to Sequence ID No. 1 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 3: cDNA for Human L5/3 clone #19 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 4: cDNA for Mouse L5/3 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 5: DNA for Mouse L5/3 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 6: DNA Sequence of Human L5/3 and associated protein.

Sequence ID No. 7: cDNA Sequence of Human L5/3 with 5' and 3' adaptors added to make a full length cDNA.

Sequence ID No. 8: DNA Sequence human L5/3 depicted in the FIGURE.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i i i) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2219 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: human
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: cDNA
- (B) CLONE: #33

(v i i i) POSITION IN GENOME:

- (A) CHROMOSOME/SEGMENT: human 3p21/D3F15S2

(i x) FEATURE:

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: experimental
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: Includes five polymorphisms at the nucleotide level; one of which results in an amino acid substitution (nucleotide 619). Sequence ID NO:2: contains the identical sequence with the other

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polymorphic amino acid.

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

(K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 1: FROM 1 TO 2219

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

TC	CTG	CTG	CTT	CTG	ACT	CAA	TAC	TTA	GGG	GTC	CCT	GGG	CAG	CGC	TCG	47
	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ser	
				10					15					20		
CCA	TTG	AAT	GAC	TTC	CAA	GTG	CTC	CGG	GGC	ACA	GAG	CTA	CAG	CAC	CTG	95
Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Gln	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	
			25					30					35			
CTA	CAT	GCG	GTG	GTG	CCC	GGG	CCT	TGG	CAG	GAG	GAT	GTG	GCA	GAT	GCT	143
Leu	His	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	
		40					45					50				
GAA	GAG	TGT	GCT	GGT	CGC	TGT	GGG	CCC	TTA	ATG	GAC	TGC	CGG	GCC	TTC	191
Glu	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	Asp	Cys	Arg	Ala	Phe	
	55					60					65					
CAC	TAC	AAC	GTG	AGC	AGC	CAT	GGT	TGC	CAA	CTG	CTG	CCA	TGG	ACT	CAA	239
His	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	His	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Thr	Gln	
70					75				80						85	
CAC	TCG	CCC	CAC	ACG	AGG	CTG	CGG	CGT	TCT	GGG	CGC	TGT	GAC	CTC	TTC	287
His	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gly	Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	
				90					95					100		
CAG	AAG	AAA	GAC	TAC	GTA	CGG	ACC	TGC	ATC	ATG	AAC	AAT	GGG	GTT	GGG	335
Gln	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Gly	
			105					110					115			
TAC	CGG	GGC	ACC	ATG	GCC	ACG	ACC	GTG	GGT	GGC	CTG	CCC	TGC	CAG	GCT	383
Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Met	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ala	
		120					125					130				
TGG	AGC	CAC	AAG	TTC	CCG	AAT	GAT	CAC	AAG	TAC	ACG	CCC	ACT	CTC	CGG	431
Trp	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	
	135					140					145					
AAT	GGC	CTG	GAA	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGT	AAC	CCT	GAT	GGC	GAC	CCC	GGA	479
Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Gly	
150					155					160					165	
GGT	CCT	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACA	ACA	GAC	CCT	GCT	GTG	CGC	TTC	CAG	AGC	TGC	527
Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Val	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ser	Cys	
				170					175					180		
GGC	ATC	AAA	TCC	TGC	CGG	GAG	GCC	GCG	TGT	GTC	TGG	TGC	AAT	GGC	GAG	575
Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ala	Cys	Val	Trp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Glu	
			185					190					195			
GAA	TAC	CGC	GGC	GCG	GTA	GAC	CGC	ACG	GAG	TCA	GGG	CGC	GAG	TGC	CAG	623
Glu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Gln	
		200					205					210				
CGC	TGG	GAT	CTT	CAG	CAC	CCG	CAC	CAG	CAC	CCC	TTC	GAG	CCG	GGC	AAG	671
Arg	Trp	Asp	Leu	Gln	His	Pro	His	Gln	His	Pro	Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly	Lys	
	215					220					225					
TTC	CTC	GAC	CAA	GGT	CTG	GAC	GAC	AAC	TAT	TGC	CGG	AAT	CCT	GAC	GGC	719
Phe	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	
230					235					240					245	
TCC	GAG	CGG	CCA	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACT	ACG	GAT	CCG	CAG	ATC	GAG	CGA	GAG	767
Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	
				250					255					260		
TTC	TGT	GAC	CTC	CCC	CGC	TGC	GGG	TCC	GAG	GCA	CAG	CCC	CGC	CAA	GAG	815
Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Pro	Arg	Gln	Glu	
			265					270					275			
GCC	ACA	ACT	GTC	AGC	TGC	TTC	CGC	GGG	AAG	GGT	GAG	GGC	TAC	CGG	GGC	863
Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	
		280					285					290				
ACA	GCC	AAT	ACC	ACC	ACT	GCG	GGC	GTA	CCT	TGC	CAG	CGT	TGG	GAC	GCG	911

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Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Ala	
	295					300					305					
CAA	ATC	CCT	CAT	CAG	CAC	CGA	TTT	ACG	CCA	GAA	AAA	TAC	GCG	TGC	AAA	959
Gln	Ile	Pro	His	Gln	His	Arg	Phe	Thr	Pro	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Lys	
310					315					320					325	
GAC	CTT	CGG	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGG	AAC	CCC	GAC	GGC	TCA	GAG	GCG	CCC	1007
Asp	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	
				330					335					340		
TGG	TGC	TTC	ACA	CTG	CGG	CCC	GGC	ATG	CGC	GCG	GCC	TTT	TGC	TAC	CAG	1055
Trp	Cys	Phe	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Met	Arg	Ala	Ala	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Gln	
			345					350					355			
ATC	CGG	CGT	TGT	ACA	GAC	GAC	GTG	CGG	CCC	CAG	GAC	TGC	TAC	CAC	GGC	1103
Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Thr	Asp	Asp	Val	Arg	Pro	Gln	Asp	Cys	Tyr	His	Gly	
		360					365					370				
GCA	GGG	GAG	CAG	TAC	CGC	GGC	ACG	GTC	AGC	AAG	ACC	CGC	AAG	GGT	GTC	1151
Ala	Gly	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Lys	Thr	Arg	Lys	Gly	Val	
	375					380					385					
CAG	TGC	CAG	CGC	TGG	TCC	GCT	GAG	ACG	CCG	CAC	AAG	CCG	CAG	TTC	ACG	1199
Gln	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Ser	Ala	Glu	Thr	Pro	His	Lys	Pro	Gln	Phe	Thr	
390					395					400					405	
TTT	ACC	TCC	GAR	CCG	CAT	GCA	CAA	CTG	GAG	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGG	AAC	1247
Phe	Thr	Ser	Glu	Pro	His	Ala	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	
				410					415					420		
CCA	GAT	GGG	GAT	AGC	CAT	GGG	CCC	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACG	ATG	GAC	CCA	AGG	1295
Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ser	His	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Met	Asp	Pro	Arg	
			425					430					435			
ACC	CCA	TTC	GAC	TAC	TGT	GCC	CTG	CGA	CGC	TGC	GCT	GAT	GAC	CAG	CCG	1343
Thr	Pro	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Cys	Ala	Asp	Asp	Gln	Pro	
		440				445						450				
CCA	TCA	ATC	CTG	GAC	CCC	CCA	GAC	CAG	GTG	CAG	TTT	GAG	AAG	TGT	GGC	1391
Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gln	Val	Gln	Phe	Glu	Lys	Cys	Gly	
	455					460					465					
AAG	AGG	GTG	GAT	CGG	CTG	GAT	CAG	CGG	CGT	TCC	AAG	CTG	CGC	GTG	GTT	1439
Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Leu	Arg	Val	Val	
470					475					480					485	
GGG	GGC	CAT	CCG	GGC	AAC	TCA	CCC	TGG	ACA	GTC	AGC	TTG	CGG	AAT	CGG	1487
Gly	Gly	His	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Thr	Val	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	
				490				495						500		
CAG	GGC	CAG	CAT	TTC	TGC	GGG	GGG	TCT	CTA	GTG	AAG	GAG	CAG	TGG	ATA	1535
Gln	Gly	Gln	His	Phe	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Trp	Ile	
			505					510					515			
CTG	ACT	GCC	CGG	CAG	TGC	TTC	TCC	TCC	TGC	CAT	ATG	CCT	CTC	ACG	GGC	1583
Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Cys	His	Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	
		520				525						530				
TAT	GAG	GTA	TGG	TTG	GGC	ACC	CTG	TTC	CAG	AAC	CCA	CAG	CAT	GGA	GAG	1631
Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn	Pro	Gln	His	Gly	Glu	
	535					540					545					
CCA	AGC	CTA	CAG	CGG	GTC	CCA	GTA	GCC	AAG	ATG	GTG	TGT	GGG	CCC	TCA	1679
Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Lys	Met	Val	Cys	Gly	Pro	Ser	
550					555					560					565	
GGC	TCC	CAG	CTT	GTC	CTG	CTC	AAG	CTG	GAG	AGA	TCT	GTG	ACC	CTG	AAC	1727
Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	
				570					575					580		
CAG	CGY	GTG	GCC	CTG	ATC	TGC	CTG	CCC	CCT	GAA	TGG	TAT	GTG	GTG	CCT	1775
Gln	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu	Trp	Tyr	Val	Val	Pro	
			585					590					595			
CCA	GGG	ACC	AAG	TGT	GAG	ATT	GCA	GGC	TGG	GGT	GAG	ACC	AAA	GGT	ACG	1823
Pro	Gly	Thr	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Trp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	Gly	Thr	
		600					605					610				
GGT	AAT	GAC	ACA	GTC	CTA	AAT	GTG	GCC	TTG	CTG	AAT	GTC	ATC	TCC	AAC	1871

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Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn		
	615					620					625						
CAG	GAG	TGT	AAC	ATC	AAR	CAC	CGA	GGA	CGT	GTG	CGK	GAG	AGT	GAG	ATG	1919	
Gln	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Lys	His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Met		
630					635					640					645		
TGC	ACT	GAG	GGA	CTG	TTG	GCC	CCT	GTG	GGG	GCC	TGT	GAG	GGT	GAC	TAC	1967	
Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Cys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Tyr		
				650					655					660			
GGG	GGC	CCA	CTT	GCC	TGC	TTT	ACC	CAC	AAC	TGC	TGG	GTC	CTG	GAA	GGA	2015	
Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Asn	Cys	Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly		
			665					670					675				
ATT	ATA	ATC	CCC	AAC	CGA	GTA	TGC	GCA	AGG	TCC	CGC	TGG	CCA	GCT	GTC	2063	
Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn	Arg	Val	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Arg	Trp	Pro	Ala	Val		
		680					685					690					
TTC	ACG	CGT	GTC	TCT	GTG	TTT	GTG	GAC	TGG	ATT	CAC	AAG	GTC	ATG	AGA	2111	
Phe	Thr	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Trp	Ile	His	Lys	Val	Met	Arg		
	695					700					705						
CTG	GGT	TAGGCCCAGC	CTTGATGCCA	TATGCCTTGG	GGAGGACAAA	ACTTCTTGTC										2167	
Leu	Gly																
710																	
AGACATAAAG	CCATGTTTCC	TCTTTATGCC	TGTAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AA											2219	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2219 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: human
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: cDNA
- (B) CLONE: #33

(v i i i) POSITION IN GENOME:

- (A) CHROMOSOME/SEGMENT: human 3p21/D3F15S2

(i x) FEATURE:

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: experimental
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: Includes five polymorphisms at the nucleotide level; one of which results in an amino acid substitution (nucleotide 619). Sequence ID NO:1: contains the identical sequence with the other polymorphic amino acid.

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 2: FROM 1 TO 2219

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

TC	CTG	CTG	CTT	CTG	ACT	CAA	TAC	TTA	GGG	GTC	CCT	GGG	CAG	CGC	TCG	47	
	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ser		
			10						15					20			
CCA	TTG	AAT	GAC	TTC	CAA	GTG	CTC	CGG	GGC	ACA	GAG	CTA	CAG	CAC	CTG	95	
Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Gln	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gln	His	Leu		
			25					30					35				
CTA	CAT	GCG	GTG	GTG	CCC	GGG	CCT	TGG	CAG	GAG	GAT	GTG	GCA	GAT	GCT	143	
Leu	His	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala		
		40				45					50						
GAA	GAG	TGT	GCT	GGT	CGC	TGT	GGG	CCC	TTA	ATG	GAC	TGC	CGG	GCC	TTC	191	

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Glu	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	Asp	Cys	Arg	Ala	Phe	
	55					60					65					
CAC	TAC	AAC	GTG	AGC	AGC	CAT	GGT	TGC	CAA	CTG	CTG	CCA	TGG	ACT	CAA	239
His	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	His	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Thr	Gln	70 75 80 85
CAC	TCG	CCC	CAC	ACG	AGG	CTG	CGG	CGT	TCT	GGG	CGC	TGT	GAC	CTC	TTC	287
His	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gly	Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	90 95 100
CAG	AAG	AAA	GAC	TAC	GTA	CGG	ACC	TGC	ATC	ATG	AAC	AAT	GGG	GTT	GGG	335
Gln	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Gly	105 110 115
TAC	CGG	GGC	ACC	ATG	GCC	ACG	ACC	GTG	GGT	GGC	CTG	CCC	TGC	CAG	GCT	383
Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Met	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ala	120 125 130
TGG	AGC	CAC	AAG	TTC	CCG	AAT	GAT	CAC	AAG	TAC	ACG	CCC	ACT	CTC	CGG	431
Trp	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	135 140 145
AAT	GGC	CTG	GAA	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGT	AAC	CCT	GAT	GGC	GAC	CCC	GGA	479
Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Gly	150 155 160 165
GGT	CCT	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACA	ACA	GAC	CCT	GCT	GTG	CGC	TTC	CAG	AGC	TGC	527
Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Val	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ser	Cys	170 175 180
GGC	ATC	AAA	TCC	TGC	CGG	GAG	GCC	GCG	TGT	GTC	TGG	TGC	AAT	GGC	GAG	575
Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ala	Cys	Val	Trp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Glu	185 190 195
GAA	TAC	CGC	GGC	GCG	GTA	GAC	CGC	ACG	GAG	TCA	GGG	CGC	GAG	TTC	CAG	623
Glu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Glu	Phe	Gln	200 205 210
CGC	TGG	GAT	CTT	CAG	CAC	CCG	CAC	CAG	CAC	CCC	TTC	GAG	CCG	GGC	AAG	671
Arg	Trp	Asp	Leu	Gln	His	Pro	His	Gln	His	Pro	Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly	Lys	215 220 225
TTC	CTC	GAC	CAA	GGT	CTG	GAC	GAC	AAC	TAT	TGC	CGG	AAT	CCT	GAC	GGC	719
Phe	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	230 235 240 245
TCC	GAG	CGG	CCA	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACT	ACG	GAT	CCG	CAG	ATC	GAG	CGA	GAG	767
Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	250 255 260
TTC	TGT	GAC	CTC	CCC	CGC	TGC	GGG	TCC	GAG	GCA	CAG	CCC	CGC	CAA	GAG	815
Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Pro	Arg	Gln	Glu	265 270 275
GCC	ACA	ACT	GTC	AGC	TGC	TTC	CGC	GGG	AAG	GGT	GAG	GGC	TAC	CGG	GGC	863
Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	280 285 290
ACA	GCC	AAT	ACC	ACC	ACT	GCG	GGC	GTA	CCT	TGC	CAG	CGT	TGG	GAC	GCG	911
Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Ala	295 300 305
CAA	ATC	CCT	CAT	CAG	CAC	CGA	TTT	ACG	CCA	GAA	AAA	TAC	GCG	TGC	AAA	959
Gln	Ile	Pro	His	Gln	His	Arg	Phe	Thr	Pro	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Lys	310 315 320 325
GAC	CTT	CGG	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGG	AAC	CCC	GAC	GGC	TCA	GAG	GCG	CCC	1007
Asp	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	330 335 340
TGG	TGC	TTC	ACA	CTG	CGG	CCC	GGC	ATG	CGC	GCG	GCC	TTT	TGC	TAC	CAG	1055
Trp	Cys	Phe	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Met	Arg	Ala	Ala	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Gln	345 350 355
ATC	CGG	CGT	TGT	ACA	GAC	GAC	GTG	CGG	CCC	CAG	GAC	TGC	TAC	CAC	GGC	1103
Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Thr	Asp	Asp	Val	Arg	Pro	Gln	Asp	Cys	Tyr	His	Gly	360 365 370
GCA	GGG	GAG	CAG	TAC	CGC	GGC	ACG	GTC	AGC	AAG	ACC	CGC	AAG	GGT	GTC	1151

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Ala	Gly	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Lys	Thr	Arg	Lys	Gly	Val	
	375					380					385					
CAG	TGC	CAG	CGC	TGG	TCC	GCT	GAG	ACG	CCG	CAC	AAG	CCG	CAG	TTC	ACG	1199
Gln	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Ser	Ala	Glu	Thr	Pro	His	Lys	Pro	Gln	Phe	Thr	
390					395					400					405	
TTT	ACC	TCC	GAR	CCG	CAT	GCA	CAA	CTG	GAG	GAG	AAC	TTC	TGC	CGG	AAC	1247
Phe	Thr	Ser	Glu	Pro	His	Ala	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	
				410					415					420		
CCA	GAT	GGG	GAT	AGC	CAT	GGG	CCC	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACG	ATG	GAC	CCA	AGG	1295
Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ser	His	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Met	Asp	Pro	Arg	
			425					430					435			
ACC	CCA	TTC	GAC	TAC	TGT	GCC	CTG	CGA	CGC	TGC	GCT	GAT	GAC	CAG	CCG	1343
Thr	Pro	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Cys	Ala	Asp	Asp	Gln	Pro	
		440					445						450			
CCA	TCA	ATC	CTG	GAC	CCC	CCA	GAC	CAG	GTG	CAG	TTT	GAG	AAG	TGT	GGC	1391
Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gln	Val	Gln	Phe	Glu	Lys	Cys	Gly	
	455					460					465					
AAG	AGG	GTG	GAT	CGG	CTG	GAT	CAG	CGG	CGT	TCC	AAG	CTG	CGC	GTG	GTT	1439
Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Leu	Arg	Val	Val	
470				475					480						485	
GGG	GGC	CAT	CCG	GGC	AAC	TCA	CCC	TGG	ACA	GTC	AGC	TTG	CGG	AAT	CGG	1487
Gly	Gly	His	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Thr	Val	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	
				490				495						500		
CAG	GGC	CAG	CAT	TTC	TGC	GGG	GGG	TCT	CTA	GTG	AAG	GAG	CAG	TGG	ATA	1535
Gln	Gly	Gln	His	Phe	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Trp	Ile	
			505					510					515			
CTG	ACT	GCC	CGG	CAG	TGC	TTC	TCC	TCC	TGC	CAT	ATG	CCT	CTC	ACG	GGC	1583
Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Cys	His	Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	
		520					525					530				
TAT	GAG	GTA	TGG	TTG	GGC	ACC	CTG	TTC	CAG	AAC	CCA	CAG	CAT	GGA	GAG	1631
Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn	Pro	Gln	His	Gly	Glu	
	535					540					545					
CCA	AGC	CTA	CAG	CGG	GTC	CCA	GTA	GCC	AAG	ATG	GTG	TGT	GGG	CCC	TCA	1679
Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Lys	Met	Val	Cys	Gly	Pro	Ser	
550					555					560					565	
GGC	TCC	CAG	CTT	GTC	CTG	CTC	AAG	CTG	GAG	AGA	TCT	GTG	ACC	CTG	AAC	1727
Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	
				570					575					580		
CAG	CGY	GTG	GCC	CTG	ATC	TGC	CTG	CCC	CCT	GAA	TGG	TAT	GTG	GTG	CCT	1775
Gln	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu	Trp	Tyr	Val	Val	Pro	
			585					590					595			
CCA	GGG	ACC	AAG	TGT	GAG	ATT	GCA	GGC	TGG	GGT	GAG	ACC	AAA	GGT	ACG	1823
Pro	Gly	Thr	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Trp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	Gly	Thr	
		600					605						610			
GGT	AAT	GAC	ACA	GTC	CTA	AAT	GTG	GCC	TTG	CTG	AAT	GTC	ATC	TCC	AAC	1871
Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	
	615					620					625					
CAG	GAG	TGT	AAC	ATC	AAR	CAC	CGA	GGA	CGT	GTG	CGK	GAG	AGT	GAG	ATG	1919
Gln	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Lys	His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Met	
630					635					640					645	
TGC	ACT	GAG	GGA	CTG	TTG	GCC	CCT	GTG	GGG	GCC	TGT	GAG	GGT	GAC	TAC	1967
Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Cys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Tyr	
				650					655					660		
GGG	GGC	CCA	CTT	GCC	TGC	TTT	ACC	CAC	AAC	TGC	TGG	GTC	CTG	GAA	GGA	2015
Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Asn	Cys	Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly	
			665					670					675			
ATT	ATA	ATC	CCC	AAC	CGA	GTA	TGC	GCA	AGG	TCC	CGC	TGG	CCA	GCT	GTC	2063
Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn	Arg	Val	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Arg	Trp	Pro	Ala	Val	
		680				685						690				
TTC	ACG	CGT	GTC	TCT	GTG	TTT	GTG	GAC	TGG	ATT	CAC	AAG	GTC	ATG	AGA	2111

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P h c	T h r	A r g	V a l	S e r	V a l	P h c	V a l	A s p	T r p	I l e	H i s	L y s	V a l	M e t	A r g		
	6 9 5					7 0 0					7 0 5						
CTG	GGT	TAGGCCCAGC	CTTGATGCCA	TATGCCTTGG	GGAGGACAAA	ACTTCTTGTC											2 1 6 7
L e u	G l y																
7 1 0																	
AGACATAAAG	CCATGTTTCC	TCTTTATGCC	TGTAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AA												2 2 1 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2021 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: human
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: cDNA
- (B) CLONE: #19

(v i i i) POSITION IN GENOME:

- (A) CHROMOSOME/SEGMENT: human 3p21/D3F15S2

(i x) FEATURE:

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: experimental
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: This sequence is a variant where two regions were found to be deleted when compared to SEQ ID NO:1.

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO:3: FROM 1 TO 2021

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

A	TGC	TTA	GGG	GTC	CCT	GGG	CAG	CGC	TCG	CCA	TTG	AAT	GAC	TTC	CAA		4 6
	Cys	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Gln		
			1 5				2 0						2 5				
GTG	CTC	CGG	GGC	ACA	GAG	CTA	CAG	CAC	CTG	CTA	CAT	GCG	GTG	GTG	CCC		9 4
Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	His	Ala	Val	Val	Pro		
			3 0				3 5					4 0					
GGG	CCT	TGG	CAG	GAG	GAT	GTG	GCA	GAT	GCT	GAA	GAG	TGT	GCT	GGT	CGC		1 4 2
Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg		
		4 5				5 0					5 5						
TGT	GGG	CCC	TTA	ATG	GAC	TGC	CGG	GCC	TTC	CAC	TAC	AAC	GTG	AGC	AGC		1 9 0
Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	Asp	Cys	Arg	Ala	Phe	His	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser		
		6 0			6 5					7 0					7 5		
CAT	GGT	TGC	CAA	CTG	CTG	CCA	TGG	ACT	CAA	CAC	TCG	CCC	CAC	ACG	AGG		2 3 8
His	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Thr	Gln	His	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Arg		
				8 0					8 5					9 0			
CTG	CGG	CGT	TCT	GGG	CGC	TGT	GAC	CTC	TTC	CAG	AAG	AAA	GAC	TAC	GTA		2 8 6
Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gly	Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val		
			9 5				1 0 0						1 0 5				
CGG	ACC	TGC	ATC	ATG	AAC	AAT	GGG	GTT	GGG	TAC	CGG	GGC	ACC	ATG	GCC		3 3 4
Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Met	Ala		
		1 1 0					1 1 5					1 2 0					
ACG	ACC	GTG	GGT	GGC	CTG	CCC	TGC	CAG	GCT	TGG	AGC	CAC	AAG	TTC	CCG		3 8 2
Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ala	Trp	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Pro		
		1 2 5				1 3 0					1 3 5						
AAT	GAT	CAC	AAG	TAC	ACG	CCC	ACT	CTC	CGG	AAT	GGC	CTG	GAA	GAG	AAC		4 3 0
Asn	Asp	His	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn		
1 4 0					1 4 5					1 5 0					1 5 5		

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TTC Phe	TGC Cys	CGT Arg	AAC Asn	CCT Pro 160	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	GAC Asp	CCC Pro	GGA Gly 165	GGT Gly	CCT Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr 170	ACA Thr	478
ACA Thr	GAC Asp	CCT Pro	GCT Ala 175	GTG Val	CGC Arg	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	AGC Ser 180	TGC Cys	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	TCC Ser 185	TGC Cys	CGG Arg	526
GAG Glu	GCC Ala	GCG Ala 190	TGT Cys	GTC Val	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	AAT Asn 195	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg 200	GGC Gly	GCG Ala	GTA Val	574
GAC Asp	CGC Arg 205	ACG Thr	GAG Glu	TCA Ser	GGG Gly	CGC Arg 210	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CGC Arg	TGG Trp 215	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CAG Gln	CAC His	622
CCG Pro 220	CAC His	CAG Gln	CAC His	CCC Pro	TTC Phe 225	GAG Glu	CCG Pro	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 230	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	GGT Gly	CTG Leu 235	670
GAC Asp	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	TAT Tyr	TGC Cys 240	CGG Arg	AAT Asn	CCT Pro	GAC Asp	GGC Gly 245	TCC Ser	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	CCA Pro	TGG Trp 250	TGC Cys	718
TAC Tyr	ACT Thr	ACG Thr	GAT Asp 255	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	CGA Arg 260	GAG Glu	TTC Phe	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	CTC Leu 265	CCC Pro	CGC Arg	766
TGC Cys	GGG Gly	TCC Ser 270	GAG Glu	GCA Ala	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	CGC Arg 275	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	ACA Thr	ACT Thr 280	GTC Val	AGC Ser	TGC Cys	814
TTC Phe 285	CGC Arg	GGG Gly	AAG Lys	GGT Gly	GAG Glu	GGC Gly 290	TAC Tyr	CGG Arg	GGC Gly	ACA Thr 295	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	ACT Thr	862
GCG Ala 300	GGC Gly	GTA Val	CCT Pro	TGC Cys 305	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	TGG Trp	GAC Asp	GCG Ala	CAA Gln 310	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	CAT His	CAG Gln 315	CAC His	910
CGA Arg	TTT Phe	ACG Thr	CCA Pro	GAA Glu 320	AAA Lys	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala	TGC Cys	AAA Lys 325	GAC Asp	CTT Leu	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	AAC Asn 330	TTC Phe	958
TGC Cys	CGG Arg	AAC Asn	CCC Pro 335	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	GCG Ala 340	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TTC Phe	ACA Thr 345	CTG Leu	CGG Arg	1006
CCC Pro	GGC Gly	ATG Met 350	CGC Arg	GCG Ala	GCC Ala	TTT Phe 355	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	CGG Arg	CGT Arg 360	TGT Cys	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	1054
GAC Asp 365	GTG Val	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	TGC Cys 370	TAC Tyr	CAC His	GGC Gly	GCA Ala	GGG Gly 375	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	1102
GGC Gly 380	ACG Thr	GTC Val	AGC Ser	AAG Lys	ACC Thr 385	CGC Arg	AAG Lys	GGT Gly	GTC Val	CAG Gln 390	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CGC Arg	TGG Trp	TCC Ser 395	1150
GCT Ala	GAG Glu	ACG Thr	CCG Pro	CAC His 400	AAG Lys	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	TTC Phe 405	ACG Thr	TTT Phe	ACC Thr	TCC Ser	GAA Glu 410	CCG Pro	CAT His	1198
GCA Ala	CAA Gln	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 415	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	CGG Arg 420	AAC Asn	CCA Pro	GAT Asp	GGG Gly 425	GAT Asp	AGC Ser	CAT His	1246
GGG Gly	CCC Pro	TGG Trp 430	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	ACG Thr	ATG Met	GAC Asp 435	CCA Pro	AGG Arg	ACC Thr	CCA Pro	TTC Phe 440	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	1294
GCC Ala 445	CTG Leu	CGA Arg	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	GAT Asp 450	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	CCG Pro	CCA Pro	TCA Ser 455	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	CCC Pro	1342
CCA Pro 460	GGC Gly	AGG Arg	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	ATT Ile 465	TCT Ser	GCG Ala	GGG Gly	GGT Gly	CTC Leu 470	TAGTGAAGGA GCAGTGGATA				1395	

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CTGACTGCCC GGCAGTGCTT CTCCTCCTGA ACCCACAGCA TGGAGAGCCA AGCCTACAGC 1455
GGGTCCCAGT AGCCAAGATG GTGTGTGGGC CCTCAGGCTC CCAGCTTGTC CTGCTCAAGC 1515
TGGAGAGATC TGTGACCCTG AACCAGCGCG TGGCCCTGAT CTGCCTGCCC CCTGAATGGT 1575
ATGTGGTGCC TCCAGGGACC AAGTGTGAGA TTGCAGGCTG GGGTGAGACC AAAGGTACGG 1635
GTAATGACAC AGTCCTAAAT GTGGCCTTGC TGAATGTCAT CTCCAACCAG GAGTGTAACA 1695
TCAAGCACCG AGGACGTGTG CGTGAGAGTG AGATGTGCAC TGAGGGACTG TTGGCCCCTG 1755
TGGGGGCCTG TGAGGGTGAC TACGGGGGCC CACTTGCCTG CTTTACCCAC AACTGCTGGG 1815
TCCTGGAAGG AATTATAATC CCCAACCGAG TATGCGCAAG GTCCCGCTGG CCAGCTGTCT 1875
TCACGCGTGT CTCTGTGTTT GTGGACTGGA TTCACAAGGT CATGAGACTG GGTTAGGCC 1935
AGCCTTGATG CCATATGCCT TGGGGAGGAC AAAACTTCTT GTCAGACATA AAGCCATGTT 1995
TCCTCTTTAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA 2021

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2188 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: mouse
- (B) STRAIN: C57BL/6
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: adult
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: cDNA
- (B) CLONE: ML5-2

(v i i i) POSITION IN GENOME:

- (A) CHROMOSOME/SEGMENT: mouse 9, Hgfl locus
- (B) MAP POSITION: Trf-Gnai-2-Hgfl- Cck

(i x) FEATURE:

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: experimental

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 4: 1 TO 2188

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

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G GCT CTT GGG CCG CGC TCA CCA CTG AAT GAC TTC CAG CTG TTC CGG 46
Ala Leu Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Leu Asn Asp Phe Gln Leu Phe Arg
                20                25                30
GGC ACA GAG TTA AGG AAC CTG TTA CAC ACA GCG GTG CCG GGG CCA TGG 94
Gly Thr Glu Leu Arg Asn Leu Leu His Thr Ala Val Pro Gly Pro Trp
                35                40                45
CAG GAG GAT GTG GCA GAT GCT GAG GAG TGT GCT AGG CGC TGT GGG CCC 142
Gln Glu Asp Val Ala Asp Ala Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Arg Cys Gly Pro
                50                55                60
CTT CTG GAC TGT CGG GCC TTC CAC TAC AAC ATG AGC AGC CAT GGT TGC 190
Leu Leu Asp Cys Arg Ala Phe His Tyr Asn Met Ser Ser His Gly Cys
                65                70                75
CAG CTG CTG CCG TGG ACC CAG CAC TCG CTG CAC ACA CAG CTA TAC CAC 238
Gln Leu Leu Pro Trp Thr Gln His Ser Leu His Thr Gln Leu Tyr His
                80                85                90
TCG AGT CTG TGC CAT CTC TTC CAG AAG AAA GAT TAT GTG CGG ACC TGC 286
Ser Ser Leu Cys His Leu Phe Gln Lys Lys Asp Tyr Val Arg Thr Cys

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95			100			105			110							
ATT Ile	ATG Met	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GGG Gly 115	GTC Val	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	CGG Arg	GGC Gly 120	ACT Thr	GTG Val	GCC Ala	AGG Arg	ACA Thr 125	GCT Ala	334
GGT Gly	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	CCC Pro 130	TGC Cys	CAA Gln	GCC Ala	TGG Trp	AGT Ser 135	CGC Arg	AGG Arg	TTC Phe	CCC Pro	AAT Asn 140	GAC Asp	CAC His	382
AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	ACG Thr 145	CCC Pro	ACG Thr	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	AAT Asn 150	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn 155	TTC Phe	TGT Cys	AGG Arg	430
AAC Asn 160	CCT Pro	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	CCC Pro	AGA Arg 165	GGT Gly	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr 170	ACA Thr	ACA Thr	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	478
AGT Ser 175	GTG Val	CGT Arg	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 180	AGC Ser	TGT Cys	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	ACC Thr 185	TGC Cys	AGG Arg	GAG Glu	GCT Ala	GTT Val 190	526
TGT Cys	GTT Val	CTG Leu	TGC Cys	AAC Asn 195	GGT Gly	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg 200	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	GTA Val	GAC Asp	GTT Val 205	ACA Thr	574
GAG Glu	TCA Ser	GGG Gly	CGG Arg 210	GAG Glu	TGT Cys	CAA Gln	CGC Arg	TGG Trp 215	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	CAC His	CCC Pro 220	CAC His	TCG Ser	622
CAC His	CCT Pro	TTC Phe 225	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 230	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	GAT Asp	CTG Leu 235	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	670
TAT Tyr	TGT Cys 240	CGT Arg	AAT Asn	CCG Pro	GAC Asp	GGA Gly 245	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	CCC Pro 250	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	ACC Thr	ACA Thr	718
GAC Asp 255	CCG Pro	AAT Asn	GTT Val	GAG Glu	CGA Arg 260	GAA Glu	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	GAC Asp	CTG Leu 265	CCC Pro	AGT Ser	TGC Cys	GGG Gly	CCT Pro 270	766
AAC Asn	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CCG Pro	ACC Thr 275	GTC Val	AAA Lys	GGA Gly	TCC Ser	AAG Lys 280	TCA Ser	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	CGC Arg	AAC Asn 285	AAG Lys	814
GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GCT Ala	CTT Leu 290	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	GGA Gly 295	AAA Lys	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr 300	CGA Arg	GGC Gly	862
ACA Thr	ACC Thr	AAT Asn 305	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	TCT Ser	GCG Ala	GGC Gly 310	GTG Val	CCC Pro	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CGG Arg 315	TGG Trp	GAT Asp	GCG Ala	910
CAG Gln 320	AGT Ser	CCA Pro	CAC His	CAG Gln	CAC His	CGC Arg 325	TTT Phe	GTG Val	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	AAA Lys 330	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala	TGC Cys	AAG Lys	958
GAC Asp 335	CTT Leu	CGT Arg	GAG Glu	AAT Asn	TTC Phe 340	TGC Cys	CGG Arg	AAT Asn	CCT Pro	GAT Asp 345	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	GAG Glu	GCG Ala	CCT Pro 350	1006
TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TTC Phe	ACA Thr	TCT Ser 355	CGA Arg	CCT Pro	GGT Gly	TTG Leu	CGC Arg 360	ATG Met	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	CAC His 365	CAG Gln	1054
ATC Ile	CCA Pro	CGC Arg	TGC Cys 370	ACT Thr	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	CTG Leu	GTG Val 375	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	GGA Gly	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr 380	CAC His	GGC Gly	1102
TCA Ser	GGT Gly	GAA Glu 385	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	CGT Arg	GGC Gly	TCA Ser 390	GTC Val	AGC Ser	AAG Lys	ACG Thr	CGC Arg 395	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	GTT Val	1150
CAG Gln 400	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CAC His	TGG Trp	TCC Ser	TCT Ser 405	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CCG Pro	CAC His	AAG Lys 410	CCA Pro	CAA Gln	TTT Phe	ACA Thr	1198
CCC Pro	ACC Thr	TCG Ser	GCA Ala	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	GCG Ala	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	AGG Arg	AAT Asn	1246

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415						420						425						430	
CCT Pro	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	AGC Ser 435	CAT His	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys 440	TAT Tyr	ACC Thr	TTG Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro 445	GAT Asp	1294			
ATC Ile	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	GAC Asp 450	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	CTA Leu	CAG Gln 455	CGC Arg	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	GAT Asp 460	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	1342			
CCA Pro	TCC Ser	ATT Ile 465	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	GAC Asp 470	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GTG Val	TTT Phe	GAA Glu 475	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	GGC Gly	1390			
AAG Lys	AGA Arg 480	GTT Val	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	AAT Asn 485	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	CGT Arg	GTG Val	GTG Val 490	GGA Gly	GGC Gly	CAT His	CCT Pro	1438			
GGG Gly 495	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	CCA Pro	TGG Trp	ACG Thr 500	GTC Val	AGC Ser	TTG Leu	CGG Arg	AAT Asn 505	CGA Arg	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	CAT His 510	1486			
TTC Phe	TGT Cys	GGG Gly	GGC Gly	TCC Ser 515	CTA Leu	GTG Val	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	CAG Gln 520	TGG Trp	GTA Val	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	GCC Ala 525	CGG Arg	1534			
CAA Gln	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	TGG Trp 530	TCA Ser	TGC Cys	CAC His	GAA Glu	CCT Pro 535	CTC Leu	ACA Thr	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	GAG Glu 540	GTA Val	TGG Trp	1582			
TTG Leu	GGT Gly	ACA Thr 545	ATT Ile	AAC Asn	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	CCA Pro 550	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GAG Glu	GCA Ala 555	AAC Asn	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	1630			
AGG Arg	GTC Val 560	CCA Pro	GTG Val	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GCA Ala 565	GTG Val	TGC Cys	GGC Gly	CCT Pro	GCA Ala 570	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	1678			
GTT Val 575	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 580	AGA Arg	CCT Pro	GTG Val	ATC Ile	CTG Leu 585	AAC Asn	CAT His	CAC His	GTG Val	GCC Ala 590	1726			
CTG Leu	ATT Ile	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	CCT Pro 595	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	GTG Val 600	GTA Val	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	ACC Thr 605	AAG Lys	1774			
TGT Cys	GAG Glu	ATC Ile	GCA Ala 610	GGC Gly	TGG Trp	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	TCC Ser 615	ATC Ile	GGT Gly	ACA Thr	AGC Ser	AAT Asn 620	AAC Asn	ACA Thr	1822			
GTC Val	CTT Leu	CAT His 625	GTG Val	GCC Ala	TCG Ser	ATG Met	AAT Asn 630	GTC Val	ATC Ile	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	CAG Gln 635	GAA Glu	TGT Cys	AAC Asn	1870			
ACG Thr	AAG Lys 640	TAC Tyr	CGA Arg	GGA Gly	CAC His	ATA Ile 645	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	ATA Ile 650	TGC Cys	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	GGA Gly	1918			
CTG Leu 655	GTG Val	GTC Val	CCT Pro	GTG Val	GGG Gly 660	GCT Ala	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	GGT Gly	GAC Asp 665	TAC Tyr	GGG Gly	GGC Gly	CCA Pro	CTT Leu 670	1966			
GCC Ala	TGC Cys	TAT Tyr	ACC Thr	CAT His 675	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	TGG Trp	GTC Val	CTA Leu 680	CAG Gln	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	ATC Ile	ATC Ile 685	CCG Pro	2014			
AAC Asn	AGA Arg	GTG Val	TGT Cys 690	GCA Ala	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	CGC Arg	TGG Trp 695	CCA Pro	GCT Ala	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	ACA Thr 700	CGG Arg	GTG Val	2062			
TCT Ser	GTG Val	TTC Phe 705	GTG Val	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	ATT Ile	AAC Asn 710	AAG Lys	GTC Val	ATG Met	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	GAG Glu			2104			
TAGGCCTGCT	TTTGAGCCCT	TAGAGATGTC	AAGACTTCTC	AAACATAAAG	CGGCCTTTTC											2164			
TCTCTGTCAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAA														2188			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6751 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: genomic DNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: mouse
- (B) STRAIN: Balb/c
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: adult
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: genomic
- (B) CLONE: MGL5-12

(v i i i) POSITION IN GENOME:

- (A) CHROMOSOME/SEGMENT: mouse 9, Hgf1 locus
- (B) MAP POSITION: Trf-Gnai-2-Hgf1- Cck

(i x) FEATURE:

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: experimental

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 5: 1 TO 6751

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

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AGATCTGATC GGCCAGGGGC TCGAGGGGAG TCACCGAACC CGCCCGGCTC ATAGCCAGGC      60
CGCCTCTCAC TCACCCCGG CCTCAGCCTC CGCGACCGGC TCACAACATC CGCCAGCTT      120
TTCGGCTACG GCACCCGTCC AGGCCAAACC GCGTGCTCGC TCGAGCGCTG CTCCAGCCGC      180
GCACGCGCAT ATGCACAGAC CGCAACAGGC TGGCAGAAAA CCCTCCTCCG TCTCCTACCA      240
AGGTGTTTAC CCGTTTTGCC TGATGGTCCA CCTGTTTCGC CCCACCTTT CCTAGCCCAG      300
CCGTAGCAGG GACTATGTTC TAATCGGTCC CTAGGTCCAC CTGTCTTAAC TCCTACCTTG      360
CCTGGAGGAG GCCTGACCCA CATGCAGCCT GAAAGACCAC TTCTGACAGC AGATTTGCTA      420
CCTGTACAG CCGCGCACGC CCCCTCCAGA TGGTCATTGA CACCAGATCC AATGGGCAGG      480
GTTGCTTAGC TTACCCTGGT TTGACACTTC TGAGGGGCGA TGGGATGGAT GCTCCTCGGA      540
TGTGCTGCTA GGGGTGTAGG CTGACTGCCC TACAGCTGGG ACTCAGCTGA TAAGGCAGCT      600
TGAACAGGGA GAGGCAGCAT TGGGACTGGG GAAATTGCAG TCCTCACTTT ACAAGAAGAA      660
ACTGAGGCC AGAAAGTAT AATCCAGGGG TCTGGGAAAT CTTGGCAACT CCTGTATAGC      720
AGAGTCTTTT GGCATAGAAG TGTCAGTGGT GATGGCAGCC ACTGTGGTCA CTAGACTCTT      780
GACATGTGAC CCGTGTA ACT GAAAATTTCA GTTTTTCACT TTGTAAATCG TAATCACATA      840
GAGTCTGACT ACTGTGATGG GTACCACACC TCTACAGTAA AGCAGGCACC AGGGACTCCA      900
TGCAACTTCT GGAGCGCGTG TAGCAACAGC ATGCGACCTC AGGGATAGAT GGTGGCAGGA      960
AGACAGTGGA GTGATCTTGG CAAGTCTGGG GATTGCATAG AGTAGACGGG CTCTGCCTCA     1020
GGGACACCTA ACGTTTCCAC ACAGAACCCT CCTAAGTCCT GCCTACCACA CAGAGAGGCC     1080
TCTCAGGATC CAGCTGCAAT GAGACAGCAC TCGAGGGCCT CAAACCTAGG CTCCACCTAG     1140
CAACTGTCAC CCTATGTGTC AGTCAAGTCC AGGCAGGTTC AGAGAGGGGG TGTGGAGCCA     1200
GAGTCACCCA ATCCTGAAGG GACAGATTTC ACCATTTCCG GGATGGGGCT GTGGTGGGTC     1260
ACCGTGCAGC CTCCAGCTTA GGAGA ATG GGG TGG CTC CCA CTT CTG CTG CTT     1312
                Met Gly Trp Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu
                5
CTG GTA CAG TGT TCA AGG GCT CTT G GTGAGTGTCA CCCACCCTGA TCCCAGTCTG     1367

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GTGCATTGGC CCTGTTTCCA G	CT GTT TGT GTT CTG TGC AAC GGT GAG GAT	2833
	la Val Cys Val Leu Cys Asn Gly Glu Asp	
	190 195	
TAC CGT GGC GAG GTA GAC GTT ACA GAG TCA GGG CGG GAG TGT CAA CGC	2881	
Tyr Arg Gly Glu Val Asp Val Thr Glu Ser Gly Arg Glu Cys Gln Arg		
200 205 210		
TGG GAC CTG CAG CAC CCC CAC TCG CAC CCT TTC CAG CCT GAA AA	2925	
Trp Asp Leu Gln His Pro His Ser His Pro Phe Gln Pro Glu Ly		
215 220 225		
GTATGTAGGC AGAATCCTTA TTTTGAGGGT GGGGCTCAGC TCTACTGGGA CTGAGTCCCA	2985	
GAGTCTTGTT ACTGCTTTCA G	G TTC CTA GAC AAA GAT CTG AAA GAC AAC TAT	3037
	s Phe Leu Asp Lys Asp Leu Lys Asp Asn Tyr	
	230 235	
TGT CGT AAT CCG GAC GGA TCT GAG CGG CCC TGG TGC TAC ACC ACA GAC	3085	
Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Pro Trp Cys Tyr Thr Thr Asp		
240 245 250 255		
CCG AAT GTT GAG CGA GAA TTC TGC GAC CTG CCC AGT TGC G GTAGGCTGCA	3135	
Pro Asn Val Glu Arg Glu Phe Cys Asp Leu Pro Ser Cys G		
260 265		
GGGTCAGGGT CTAGGAAGGA GCTTGGAAAA AACTGGCGGG CACGGTTCAA CTGGGAGAGG	3195	
TACTAGGGAA GTTAGGCGTG GGTAGAGAGC AAAGCCTGCT GAGTACCAGA GACCAATTCC	3255	
AGTTTTTCGGT CAG GG CCT AAC CTG CCT CCG ACC GTC AAA GGA TCC AAG TCA	3306	
	ly Pro Asn Leu Pro Pro Thr Val Lys Gly Ser Lys Ser	
	270 275 280	
CAG CGG CGC AAC AAG GGC AAG GCT CTT AAC TGC TTC CGC GGA AAA GGT	3354	
Gln Arg Arg Asn Lys Gly Lys Ala Leu Asn Cys Phe Arg Gly Lys Gly		
285 290 295		
GAA GAC TAT CGA GGC ACA ACC AAT ACC ACC TCT GCG GGC GTG CCC TGC	3402	
Glu Asp Tyr Arg Gly Thr Thr Asn Thr Thr Ser Ala Gly Val Pro Cys		
300 305 310		
CAG CGG TGG GAT GCG CAG AGT CCA CAC CAG CAC CGC TTT GTG CCA GAG	3450	
Gln Arg Trp Asp Ala Gln Ser Pro His Gln His Arg Phe Val Pro Glu		
315 320 325		
AAA TAT GCT TGC AA GTGAGGTGAC AGGCCGGAGC AGGGAGAGTG CACCTGTGGG	3504	
Lys Tyr Ala Cys Ly		
330		
TGGAGGCAGA GCGTATGCGA AGGTGGGACC TGGGGGCGGA GTCAGAGGTT CCAGCCTACT	3564	
GCGGGTTGGC TGGTGGGCTA GGTGGGACCC CACTCTCGAT AAGGGAAGTG ACTACTCAG	3623	
G GAC CTT CGT GAG AAT TTC TGC CGG AAT CCT GAT GGC TCC GAG GCG	3669	
s Asp Leu Arg Glu Asn Phe Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Ser Glu Ala		
335 340 345		
CCT TGG TGC TTC ACA TCT CGA CCT GGT TTG CGC ATG GCC TTC TGC CAC	3717	
Pro Trp Cys Phe Thr Ser Arg Pro Gly Leu Arg Met Ala Phe Cys His		
350 355 360 365		
CAG ATC CCA CGC TGC ACT GAA GAA CTG GTG CCA GAG G GTGAGGCTGG	3764	
Gln Ile Pro Arg Cys Thr Glu Glu Leu Val Pro Glu G		
370 375		
AGCGGGGGTA CAGAATCTGG GCAGGAATCA ACCCAGGGCT GACCACCGCT CTTGCCTGCC	3824	
CACCACAG GA TGC TAC CAC GGC TCA GGT GAA CAG TAT CGT GGC TCA GTC	3873	
ly Cys Tyr His Gly Ser Gly Glu Gln Tyr Arg Gly Ser Val		
380 385 390		
AGC AAG ACG CGC AAG GGC GTT CAG TGC CAG CAC TGG TCC TCT GAG ACA	3921	
Ser Lys Thr Arg Lys Gly Val Gln Cys Gln His Trp Ser Ser Glu Thr		
395 400 405		
CCG CAC AAG CCA CA GTGAGTGTGT GCTATGTGCA GATAGGGCCT TAACTCTAGG	3975	
Pro His Lys Pro Gl		
410		

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GCAGAATACC TTAAGTTCTT GTGAGCCTAA AGAGGGTCTA AGTGGCCTGA TGTGTCCCCC	4035
TACCTCCTGC CCCTACATCT AG A TTT ACA CCC ACC TCG GCA CCG CAG GCG	4085
n Phe Thr Pro Thr Ser Ala Pro Gln Ala	420
415	
GGA CTG GAG GCC AAC TTC TGC AGG AAT CCT GAT GGG GAT AGC CAT GGG	4133
Gly Leu Glu Ala Asn Phe Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Asp Ser His Gly	
425	430
435	
CCC TGG TGC TAT ACC TTG GAC CCG GAT ATC CTG TTT GAC TAC TGT GCC	4181
Pro Trp Cys Tyr Thr Leu Asp Pro Asp Ile Leu Phe Asp Tyr Cys Ala	
440	445
450	
CTA CAG CGC TGT G GTTAGTGCTT AAGACTTCCC CTTGTCTGGG TTTCAAACCT	4234
Leu Gln Arg Cys A	
455	
CACCTCCATA GACTGGCTCC CTTAACCTGA GTGAACTTGA TCTTGCAG AT GAT GAC	4290
sp Asp Asp	460
CAG CCA CCA TCC ATT CTG GAC CCC CCA G GTATGGGGTT GGGCCAATTG	4338
Gln Pro Pro Ser Ile Leu Asp Pro Pro A	
465	
TGGGTACACA GTCTTTGACC CTGACCCTCA CTGAAGGTTT CATCCTGCCC CATCCCCAG	4397
AC CAG GTG GTG TTT GAA AAG TGT GGC AAG AGA GTT GAC AAG AGT AAT	4444
sp Gln Val Val Phe Glu Lys Cys Gly Lys Arg Val Asp Lys Ser Asn	
475	480
485	
AAA CTT CGT GTG GTG GGA GGC CAT CCT GGG AAC TCC CCA TGG ACG GTC	4492
Lys Leu Arg Val Val Gly Gly His Pro Gly Asn Ser Pro Trp Thr Val	
490	495
500	
AGC TTG CGG AAT CG GTGAGGCCTA AGCGCTTATC TCAAGGAGTG GAGGCTGGAA	4546
Ser Leu Arg Asn Ar	
505	
ACTCTGTGGC TTTATCAGTA GAAGATGGAT GCCTGGCCTT GTACCAAAG GTCCTTGTCA	4606
GAAATGACAG TCTAGCATGT GTCCCAGGAC TCAGTGTGGC TTCTCATCTT TACTCCTCTA	4666
G A CAG GGC CAG CAT TTC TGT GGG GGC TCC CTA GTG AAG GAG CAG TGG	4713
g Gln Gly Gln His Phe Cys Gly Gly Ser Leu Val Lys Glu Gln Trp	
510	515
520	
GTA CTG ACT GCC CGG CAA TGC ATC TGG TCA TG GTGAGCAGAC TGGGGACTCC	4765
Val Leu Thr Ala Arg Gln Cys Ile Trp Ser Cy	
525	530
TAGCCTACCT CTCCCTGCCA TTGTCTGTCC CACAAGCAAA CTAAATTGTG ACAGCTGATT	4825
GGGAGTCAAG CATGAACTAG CAGAGTCTCT TTCTCCCAG C CAC GAA CCT CTC ACA	4880
s His Glu Pro Leu Thr	
535	
GGA TAC GAG GTA TGG TTG GGT ACA ATT AAC CAG AAC CCA CAG CCT GGA	4928
Gly Tyr Glu Val Trp Leu Gly Thr Ile Asn Gln Asn Pro Gln Pro Gly	
540	545
550	
GAG GCA AAC CTG CAG AGG GTC CCA GTG GCC AAG GCA GTG TGC GGC CCT	4976
Glu Ala Asn Leu Gln Arg Val Pro Val Ala Lys Ala Val Cys Gly Pro	
555	560
565	
GCA GGC TCC CAG CTT GTT CTG CTC AAG CTG GAG AG GTATGTGGAT	5021
Ala Gly Ser Gln Leu Val Leu Leu Lys Leu Glu Ar	
570	575
580	
GTGTTGAGAG GGTGTGAGGC AGGGCTAGCC TCATGGTCAT AGGTCCTGAA AACCCTCATT	5081
CCCCTAAAG A CCT GTG ATC CTG AAC CAT CAC GTG GCC CTG ATT TGC CTG	5131
g Pro Val Ile Leu Asn His His Val Ala Leu Ile Cys Leu	
585	590
CCT CCT GAA CAG TAT GTG GTA CCT CCA GGG ACC AAG TGT GAG ATC GCA	5179
Pro Pro Glu Gln Tyr Val Val Pro Pro Gly Thr Lys Cys Glu Ile Ala	
595	600
605	

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GGC TGG GGT GAA TCC ATC G GTAAGAGCAC AGTGCATAGA CATGGACTGC	5 2 2 8
Gly Trp Gly Glu Ser Ile G	
615	
TATGGGCCGG GAGGTCCAGC ACTGGTTTTG GCTCAAGGGT CCCCTCCTTA TCATTGTCTG	5 2 8 8
TACTTCAG GT ACA AGC AAT AAC ACA GTC CTT CAT GTG GCC TCG ATG AAT	5 3 3 7
ly Thr Ser Asn Asn Thr Val Leu His Val Ala Ser Met Asn	
620 625 630	
GTC ATC TCC AAC CAG GAA TGT AAC ACG AAG TAC CGA GGA CAC ATA CAA	5 3 8 5
Val Ile Ser Asn Gln Glu Cys Asn Thr Lys Tyr Arg Gly His Ile Gln	
635 640 645	
GAG AGT GAG ATA TGC ACC CAG GGA CTG GTG GTC CCT GTG GGG GCT TGT	5 4 3 3
Glu Ser Glu Ile Cys Thr Gln Gly Leu Val Val Pro Val Gly Ala Cys	
650 655 660	
GAG GTCAGTGGGA GAGCCCCTGG GCCAGCCTGG GAAGGGCTTG GGAGCTGAAA	5 4 8 6
Glu	
TTATAGTACT TGATTGCCAA GGGGGTGGGA TGTCAGGAGA GGGTAGTCAC TGCCGAGGTC	5 5 4 6
CAGAGCCTTC ACCCGTTTTT CTACCTGCCA G GGT GAC TAC GGG GGC CCA CTT	5 5 9 8
Gly Asp Tyr Gly Gly Pro Leu	
665 670	
GCC TGC TAT ACC CAT GAC TGC TGG GTC CTA CAG GGA CTT ATC ATC CCG	5 6 4 6
Ala Cys Tyr Thr His Asp Cys Trp Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Ile Ile Pro	
675 680 685	
AAC AGA GTG TGT GCA CGG CCC CGC TGG CCA GCT ATC TTC ACA CGG GTG	5 6 9 4
Asn Arg Val Cys Ala Arg Pro Arg Trp Pro Ala Ile Phe Thr Arg Val	
690 695 700	
TCT GTG TTC GTG GAC TGG ATT AAC AAG GTC ATG CAG CTG GAG	5 7 3 6
Ser Val Phe Val Asp Trp Ile Asn Lys Val Met Gln Leu Glu	
705 710 715	
TAGGCCTGCT TTTGAGCCCT TAGAGATGTC AAGACTTCTC AAACATAAAG CGGCCTTTTC	5 7 9 6
TCTCTGTCTG TATAGAGTGC TTCTTAGTTTCTGT CTCTAGGGAA GGTGTTGACT CCTTGC	5 8 5 6
AAGAGGCTGT GTGGCTTAAG ACCAGCACAC TCTAGGCTAA GTGCTCTGAT CCCAGAACAA	5 9 1 6
CTTCAAAAGG TATGTACTIONGT GTGTGGGCAG GGTGCACCAT CTTCCAGAGG CACTCCTGGG	5 9 7 6
AATGCAAGGA CAGTGCAGAA GTTCCCAGCC CATGGACCAG AGCAGAAAGA GTGATGTAGG	6 0 3 6
TCTACACCAG TCCCGTTTGG CTAGGACAGG CAGGGGTTGA GTCTCTCATG GCTTCTCTCT	6 0 9 6
GTCACATGAC AGGGATGAAT ACACTGTGGA TATCAAACCA AGGACCTAGG GTTTCTGAAC	6 1 5 6
CCCAAGGTAG AGGCTGGGGC TGGGGATGGC TTGTACAAAG TACCAGCACA GACCAGGCTC	6 2 1 6
TGTGTCCTCC TTTATTATGA TTAGAGTCCA TAGTCCTCTG CCCACTCATT CGGAGTCCAG	6 2 7 6
AGCCCAGGAA ACCTCTAGGC AGTTCTGCCA GATCCTGGGG CTTACCGAAG AGCAAAGTTC	6 3 3 6
GAGACGGACT GCCCAGCTCA CAAAGAGCAA CAGGGCTTCA GCTGCCCAAG TGTGTGTGTA	6 3 9 6
GCCAAAGCAC AGTGTTTCATG AAGCTGTCTG ATTCCACCTC CACCTCTGAC AGCGCATGGG	6 4 5 6
TGCTCTTGGG ATACAGCAGG AGCCTGTATG AGCAGCAACA CATGACATTG GAGGGTCCTG	6 5 1 6
TCCTGTTTAC CTGCCACCAG CTGCCCAACT ATCCTGTACA CTCACCGGAC AGGCACATTC	6 5 7 6
CGGGCCTTGA GGGCATGGTA ATRACTCAGA CCCTGCTTGA AGGGTACACG CCGGTCCTCC	6 6 3 6
TGGCCCAGCA TCAGTAACAC TGGTGTCTTT ACCTAGGTGT ATGGGAGGCA AGGAGCTGTG	6 6 9 6
GCGAGCTGAG CTCTGGACTC TGGAGGAATG GGTGGCACAA GGATACCTGG GTACC	6 7 5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 6100 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

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CCC TTA ATG GAC TGC CG GTGAGTGGCC ACTGGGCTAG ATAAGACTGG	1200
Pro Leu Met Asp Cys Ar 65	
GGGCAGGGAA GCCTGGGCTG TGGCGTTACC CTGTGCCTTC TTCTCTCCAG G GCC TTC	1257
g Ala Phe	
CAC TAC AAC GTG AGC AGC CAT GGT TGC CAA CTG CTG CCA TGG ACT CAA	1305
His Tyr Asn Val Ser Ser His Gly Cys Gln Leu Leu Pro Trp Thr Gln 70 75 80 85	
CAC TCG CCC CAC ACG AGG CTG CGG CGT TCT GGG CGC TGT GAC CTC TTC	1353
His Ser Pro His Thr Arg Leu Arg Arg Ser Gly Arg Cys Asp Leu Phe 90 95 100	
CAG AAG AAA G GCAAGTGGGG GTGGAGAGGG GCAGGGTGGG AGACAGGGGA	1403
Gln Lys Lys A	
CCTCAGCCCA AGTTGATCTT CTGTCTCTTG CTCCCAG AC TAC GTA CGG ACC TGC	1457
sp Tyr Val Arg Thr Cys 110	
ATC ATG AAC AAT GGG GTT GGG TAC CGG GGC ACC ATG GCC ACG ACC GTG	1505
Ile Met Asn Asn Gly Val Gly Tyr Arg Gly Thr Met Ala Thr Thr Val 115 120 125	
GGT GGC CTG CCC TGC CAG GCT TGG AGC CAC AAG TTC CCG AAT GAT CAC	1553
Gly Gly Leu Pro Cys Gln Ala Trp Ser His Lys Phe Pro Asn Asp His 130 135 140	
AA GTGAGACAAA CACCTTCCCT CCGTCCCAGG CTGGGGCTTC CCCCAGCACA	1605
Ly	
CACTATAGTG ATGCTCTGGG CCCTCAG G TAC ACG CCC ACT CTC CGG AAT GGC	1657
s Tyr Thr Pro Thr Leu Arg Asn Gly 145 150	
CTG GAA GAG AAC TTC TGC CGT AAC CCT GAT GGC GAC CCC GGA GGT CCT	1705
Leu Glu Glu Asn Phe Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro 155 160 165	
TGG TGC TAC ACA ACA GAC CCT GCT GTG CGC TTC CAG AGC TGC GGC ATC	1753
Trp Cys Tyr Thr Thr Asp Pro Ala Val Arg Phe Gln Ser Cys Gly Ile 170 175 180	
AAA TCC TGC CGG GAG G GTAAGCGGCG CCGGGTCAAG CTGGGAGAGT GGAGACAAGC	1809
Lys Ser Cys Arg Glu A 185	
CCACGTCCAT CCACGAACCC ACTGGCTCTT TGTCTCCAG CC GCG TGT GTC TGG TGC	1865
la Ala Cys Val Trp Cys 190	
AAT GGC GAG GAA TAC CGC GGC GCG GTA GAC CGC ACG GAG TCA GGG CGC	1913
Asn Gly Glu Glu Tyr Arg Gly Ala Val Asp Arg Thr Glu Ser Gly Arg 195 200 205 210	
GAG TGC CAG CGC TGG GAT CTT CAG CAC CCG CAC CAG CAC CCC TTC GAG	1961
Glu Cys Gln Arg Trp Asp Leu Gln His Pro His Gln His Pro Phe Glu 215 220 225	
CCG GGC AA GTACGCGTAG GCGGTATCGG CGTCCTGGGG GCCGGGCTAG GGAAGGTCCA	2019
Pro Gly Ly	
GGACTCCAGG GGCAGGGCTC CGTGTAGGGC AATTGGGCGG GGCCAGATAA GCCAGAGTCC	2079
CAGGGTCTTG TTCACGCCCC ATTACCGCCC CCAG G TTC CTC GAC CAA GGT CTG	2132
s Phe Leu Asp Gln Gly Leu 230 235	
GAC GAC AAC TAT TGC CGG AAT CCT GAC GGC TCC GAG CGG CCA TGG TGC	2180
Asp Asp Asn Tyr Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Pro Trp Cys 240 245 250	
TAC ACT ACG GAT CCG CAG ATC GAG CGA GAG TTC TGT GAC CTC CCC CGC	2228
Tyr Thr Thr Asp Pro Gln Ile Glu Arg Glu Phe Cys Asp Leu Pro Arg 255 260 265	
TGC G GTAGGCGGCG GGGACCAGGC CTGGGAGGGT ACCTGGGAAC CTTGGGGAGG	2282
Cys G	

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GGCGTGGCTT	GGCCGGGGAG	GTAAGAGGGG	CTGGGCGTGA	CCTGAGAGCA	TACCCCGTGG	2342
AGTACCGTAC	ACCTGGGAAA	GGCGGGTTTG	GTCCCAGCCC	CAGAGGGATC	TCAGCTCTCG	2402
CTCGGGGCCC	GACCTATCTC	GGTCCATCTA	AG GG TCC	GAG GCA CAG	CCC CGC	2454
			ly Ser	Glu Ala Gln	Pro Arg	
			270		275	
CAA GAG GCC	ACA ACT GTC	AGC TGC TTC	CGC GGG	AAG GGT	GAG GGC TAC	2502
Gln Glu Ala	Thr Thr Val	Ser Cys Phe	Arg Gly Lys	Gly Glu Gly	Tyr	
	280		285		290	
CGG GGC ACA	GCC AAT ACC	ACC ACT GCG	GGC GTA CCT	TGC CAG	CGT TGG	2550
Arg Gly Thr	Ala Asn Thr	Thr Thr Thr	Ala Gly Val	Pro Cys Gln	Arg Trp	
	295		300		305	
GAC GCG CAA	ATC CCT CAT	CAG CAC CGA	TTT ACG CCA	GAA AAA TAC	GCG	2598
Asp Ala Gln	Ile Pro His	Gln His Arg	Phe Thr Pro	Glu Lys Tyr	Ala	
	310		315		320	
TGC AA GTGAGGTGGG	GGGGGGGGGC	GGGCGTTGGG	ACGTGCTGCT	GCGGGTGAGA		2653
Cys Ly						
CGGGAGGAAG	GTAGTCACGG	GCTCAAGGCT	GGAGGCTGGC	GGGCTAGGGC	TGAGTGGAGC	2713
GCCTGCTTAG	A GAC CTT	CGG GAG AAC	TTC TGC CGG	AAC CCC GAC	GGC TCA	2763
	s Asp Leu	Arg Glu Asn	Phe Cys Arg	Asn Pro Asp	Gly Ser	
		330		335		
GAG GCG CCC	TGG TGC TTC	ACA CTG CGG	CCC GGC ATG	CGC GCG GCC	TTT	2811
Glu Ala Pro	Trp Cys Phe	Thr Leu Arg	Pro Gly Met	Arg Ala Ala	Phe	
	340		345		350	
TGC TAC CAG	ATC CGG CGT	TGT ACA GAC	GAC GTG CGG	CCC CAG G		2854
Cys Tyr Gln	Ile Arg Arg	Cys Thr Asp	Asp Val Arg	Pro Gln A		
	355		360		365	
GTGAGGCCCA	AGCTTGGGGG	CTACAGAGCC	GGGCTGGAAG	CTGGAACCGG	AGGCCGGGGC	2914
GAGGTCTCGG	CCTGATGGCT	GCCCGCACCC	GCCACAG	AC TGC	TAC CAC GGC GCA	2968
				sp Cys	Tyr His Gly Ala	
				370		
GGG GAG CAG	TAC CGC GGC	ACG GTC AGC	AAG ACC CGC	AAG GGT	GTC CAG	3016
Gly Glu Gln	Tyr Arg Gly	Thr Val Ser	Lys Thr Arg	Lys Gly Val	Gln	
	375		380		385	
TGC CAG CGC	TGG TCC GCT	GAG ACG CCG	CAC AAG CCG	CA GTGAGTCCCT		3064
Cys Gln Arg	Trp Ser Ala	Glu Thr Pro	His Lys Pro	Gl		
	395		400			
GGTGCTCCCG	GCCCCGCCAG	GGCCCTAACC	CTGGGGCGGC	ATGCTTTGGT	GTCTGGGACC	3124
AGAGCCTGGA	AATGGTTGAG	ACTACCCTGC	CACGATTTTG	CTCCCGCTTC	CGCCTAG G	3182
					n	
TTC ACG TTT	ACC TCC GAA	CCG CAT GCA	CAA CTG GAG	GAG AAC TTC	TGC	3230
Phe Thr Phe	Thr Ser Glu	Pro His Ala	Gln Leu Glu	Glu Asn Phe	Cys	
	405		410		415	
CGG AAC CCA	GAT GGG GAT	AGC CAT GGG	CCC TGG TGC	TAC ACG	ATG GAC	3278
Arg Asn Pro	Asp Gly Asp	Ser His Gly	Pro Trp Cys	Tyr Thr Met	Asp	
	420		425		430	
CCA AGG ACC	CCA TTC GAC	TAC TGT GCC	CTG CGA CGC	TGC G GTGAGCACTA		3328
Pro Arg Thr	Pro Phe Asp	Tyr Cys Ala	Leu Arg Arg	Cys A		
	440		445			
GTGACGCTTC	CCCCATGACC	CTGCCTCAGC	CCCCACCCAA	AGGCTGGCTC	CCTTAACCCC	3388
AGTGAAC TTT	GTCTTTCAG	CT GAT GAC	CAG CCG CCA	TCA ATC CTG	GAC CCC	3439
		la Asp	Asp Gln Pro	Pro Ser Ile	Leu Asp Pro	
		450		455		
CCA G GTTAGGAGTT	GGGCCAGTTA	TGGGTCAGGC	CCTTTAGCCC	ACGACATCCA		3493
Pro A						
CACAGTCTGG	GTTTCATCCA	GCCCACCCCA	TCCTACAG	AC CAG	GTG CAG TTT	GAG
				sp Gln	Val Gln Phe	Glu

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															465		
AAG	TGT	GGC	AAG	AGG	GTG	GAT	CGG	CTG	GAT	CAG	CGG	CGT	TCC	AAG	CTG	3596	
Lys	Cys	Gly	Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Leu		
			470						475				480				
CGC	GTG	GTT	GGG	GGC	CAT	CCG	GGC	AAC	TCA	CCC	TGG	ACA	GTC	AGC	TTG	3644	
Arg	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	His	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Thr	Val	Ser	Leu		
			485						490				495				
CGG	AAT	CG	GTGAGGCACA	ACTGCCTGTC	TCCCACAGAG	AGGAGCTGAG	GTTGTGTCCT	3702									
Arg	Asn	Ar															
		500															
CTGTGGTTAT	CCACTGGGGC	TGGGAATCTA	TCCGTGCCCC	TTGAGAGGTC	CTAGCCAAGA	3762											
AGATGGCAGG	TCTTACGAAT	CTGTCCCAGG	AGTCTGTTAC	CTGTCCTAAT	TCCCCACTCC	3822											
TCTAG	G	CAG	GGC	CAG	CAT	TTC	TGC	GGG	GGG	TCT	CTA	GTG	AAG	GAG	CAG	3870	
		g	Gln	Gly	Gln	His	Phe	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	
			505						510				515				
TGG	ATA	CTG	ACT	GCC	CGG	CAG	TGC	TTC	TCC	TCC	TG	GTGAGCCTCC	3915				
Trp	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Cy						
			520						525								
CTTGTGTTTG	GGGACCCAGT	CTCATCCCAC	CTTCCCCCTT	CCCCAGGCAA	GCTAACAAGT	3975											
GAGCCTTGGG	GCAATGGACT	GAGAGTCACA	AATGACCTAG	CAGAGCTTCT	CTCCCAG C	4033											
						s											
CAT	ATG	CCT	CTC	ACG	GGC	TAT	GAG	GTA	TGG	TTG	GGC	ACC	CTG	TTC	CAG	4081	
His	Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gln		
		530						535				540					
AAC	CCA	CAG	CAT	GGA	GAG	CCA	AGC	CTA	CAG	CGG	GTC	CCA	GTA	GCC	AAG	4129	
Asn	Pro	Gln	His	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Lys		
		545						550				555					
ATG	GTG	TGT	GGG	CCC	TCA	GGC	TCC	CAG	CTT	GTC	CTG	CTC	AAG	CTG	GAG	4177	
Met	Val	Cys	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu		
		560						565				570					
AG	GTATGTGGAC	AACCTGGGAG	GGTGTGAGGT	GGGGCTGGGC	CTTGTGGCCT	4229											
Ar																	
CAGACCCTGA	GTGCCCCCAT	TCTTGCTAAA	G	A	TCT	GTG	ACC	CTG	AAC	CAG	CGT	4282					
						g	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	Gln	Arg				
						580											
GTG	GCC	CTG	ATC	TGC	CTG	CCC	CCT	GAA	TGG	TAT	GTG	GTG	CCT	CCA	GGG	4330	
Val	Ala	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu	Trp	Tyr	Val	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly		
		585						590				595					
ACC	AAG	TGT	GAG	ATT	GCA	GGC	TGG	GGT	GAG	ACC	AAA	G	GTAAGAGCAC	4377			
Thr	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Trp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	G					
		600						605				610					
AGTGCACAGG	ACTGCTGGTG	GCCAGGAGGC	CAGCCCTGGA	TCTTCCTGCA	GGACCCTCTC	4437											
CCTCTCCCCA	TTCCCCTCAC	TGCAG	GT	ACG	GGT	AAT	GAC	ACA	GTC	CTA	AAT	4488					
			ly	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Leu	Asn						
			615				620										
GTG	GCC	TTG	CTG	AAT	GTC	ATC	TCC	AAC	CAG	GAG	TGT	AAC	ATC	AAG	CAC	4536	
Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Gln	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Lys	His		
			625						630				635				
CGA	GGA	CGT	GTG	CGG	GAG	AGT	GAG	ATG	TGC	ACT	GAG	GGA	CTG	TTG	GCC	4584	
Arg	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Met	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala		
			640						645				650				
CCT	GTG	GGG	GCC	TGT	GAG	GTTGGTGGCA	GGGCCTGGGC	AGCCCTGGAA	4632								
Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Cys	Glu												
		655															
GTATGGGGGG	CTAGAAATGA	ACTATTTTAT	CATGAAGCAG	GCTAGTCATT	GCTGTGGCCC	4692											
GGGGCCTCAT	CAGTTCTCCT	ACCTGCCAG	GGT	GAC	TAC	GGG	GGC	CCA	CTT	GCC	4745						
			Gly	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala							

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															660																665
TGC	TTT	ACC	CAC	AAC	TGC	TGG	GTC	CTG	GAA	GGA	ATT	ATA	ATC	CCC	AAC		4793														
Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Asn	Cys	Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn																
			670						675						680																
CGA	GTA	TGC	GCA	AGG	TCC	CGC	TGG	CCA	GCT	GTC	TTC	ACG	CGT	GTC	TCT		4841														
Arg	Val	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Arg	Trp	Pro	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Arg	Val	Ser																
		685				690				695																					
GTG	TTT	GTG	GAC	TGG	ATT	CAC	AAG	GTC	ATG	AGA	CTG	GGT	TAGGCCCAGC				4890														
Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Trp	Ile	His	Lys	Val	Met	Arg	Leu	Gly																			
		700				705				710																					
CTTGATGCCA TATGCCTTGG GGAGGACAAA ACTTCTTGTC AGACATAAAG CCATGTTTCC															4950																
TCTTTATGCC TGTACAGATG CTTCTTAGCC TTTGCTTCCA GGAAATGTGT CAGTGA CTCC															5010																
TTGCTAGGGC TCGGGTGGCT TGAGCCCAGC ACACCCTGGG CTAGGTGATC TGTCCAGCCT															5070																
AGGGGCTTCC CCAACCAAGG CAATGTCCCT GGGACTACTT TTGCCCATGG GTGCCGTGGA															5130																
AAGACAGGGC CTCACACTAG TCCTCCAGAC ATACTCTTGG GAAGGGTGGT ACAGAGTAGT															5190																
TGCTAATGGA AGGGGCTGCA GCAGGGAAGC TAGGCTGGTA CAGAGTCCTG GTTGCCAGGA															5250																
CAGGCAGAGG CTAAGCCTCT CACTGTTCCC TCCCTTCTCA CACTGGAGGC AGATGAAGCC															5310																
CTTGTGGCTG CCACACCCAG AACCTAGGGT CTCTGCACCC CAGAGTGGGA GGTGGGGTTG															5370																
GGGATGGTTT GGTACAAAGT ACCAGCAGGA ACCAGGCTCT GTGTCCTAAT TTATTATGAC															5430																
TACATAGCCC ACATTCCTCT GCCCATGCAT CCGTGGAGTC CAGAGCCCAG AAAGCCTCCT															5490																
GCTGCCCTGC CAGACCGTTG AGCTCCTCAA GAGGAAGTGT GGCACAGGCT GATCAGCTCA															5550																
TGCAGAATGG CAGGGCTTCA GCTGCCCAAG TGTGTGCGTA GCCAGAGCAC AGCATT CATG															5610																
AAGCTGTCTG ACTCCACCTC CACCTCTGAT AATGCGTGGG TGCTTTTGGG ATAGAGCAGG															5670																
AGCCTGTAGG GATTAGTCAG CAACATTTAA GGTGGAGGG TCCTCCTGTG CTCACCTGCC															5730																
CACCAGCTGC CAGGGCCTTC ATGCTGCACT CACCGAACAG GCACATTCCG GGTCTTGAGG															5790																
GCACGGTAAT ACTCCATGCC CTGCTTGAAG GGCACACGCC GGTCCCTCCTG GCCCAACATC															5850																
AGTAACAGTG GTGTCTTAC CTGGGTGTTT GGGGAAGAGT GGGGAGCTGT GTTGAGCTGG															5910																
GCCCTGGATT CTGGATGGAT GGGCAGCACA CAGGGCAAGC AGGGGGCTGC ATACCTGAGG															5970																
GATGTATCTG ATGGGCGATT TGTCCAGCAT CTCAGCCCAC ACGCTGAGGT CTGGCAGGCA															6030																
GTC ACTGCTG AAAGGAAAGC CAGCCTCCAC CACGCACCTG CAAGACACCG AGCTGTTGCA															6090																
GCCCCAGGAA															6100																

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2262 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

- (A) DESCRIPTION: Identical to sequence ID NO: 1: with 5' and 3'adaptors added to make a full-length cDNA

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(v i) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: human
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: liver

(v i i) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: cDNA
- (B) CLONE: #33 including 5'and 3'adaptors

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(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

(K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 7: FROM 1 TO 2262

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

AATTCCACC	ATG	GGG	TGG	CTC	CCA	AAT	TCC	GTC	CTG	CTG	CTT	CTG	ACT				48
	Met	Gly	Trp	Leu	Pro	Asn	Ser	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr				
					5							10					
CAA	TAC	TTA	GGG	GTC	CCT	GGG	CAG	CGC	TCG	CCA	TTG	AAT	GAC	TTC	CAA		96
Gln	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Gln		
	15					20					25						
GTG	CTC	CGG	GGC	ACA	GAG	CTA	CAG	CAC	CTG	CTA	CAT	GCG	GTG	GTG	CCC		144
Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	His	Ala	Val	Val	Pro		
	30				35					40					45		
GGG	CCT	TGG	CAG	GAG	GAT	GTG	GCA	GAT	GCT	GAA	GAG	TGT	GCT	GGT	CGC		192
Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg		
				50					55					60			
TGT	GGG	CCC	TTA	ATG	GAC	TGC	CGG	GCC	TTC	CAC	TAC	AAC	GTG	AGC	AGC		240
Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	Asp	Cys	Arg	Ala	Phe	His	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser		
			65					70					75				
CAT	GGT	TGC	CAA	CTG	CTG	CCA	TGG	ACT	CAA	CAC	TCG	CCC	CAC	ACG	AGG		288
His	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Thr	Gln	His	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Arg		
		80					85					90					
CTG	CGG	CGT	TCT	GGG	CGC	TGT	GAC	CTC	TTC	CAG	AAG	AAA	GAC	TAC	GTA		336
Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gly	Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val		
	95					100					105						
CGG	ACC	TGC	ATC	ATG	AAC	AAT	GGG	GTT	GGG	TAC	CGG	GGC	ACC	ATG	GCC		384
Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Met	Ala		
	110				115					120					125		
ACG	ACC	GTG	GGT	GGC	CTG	CCC	TGC	CAG	GCT	TGG	AGC	CAC	AAG	TTC	CCG		432
Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ala	Trp	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Pro		
				130					135					140			
AAT	GAT	CAC	AAG	TAC	ACG	CCC	ACT	CTC	CGG	AAT	GGC	CTG	GAA	GAG	AAC		480
Asn	Asp	His	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn		
			145					150					155				
TTC	TGC	CGT	AAC	CCT	GAT	GGC	GAC	CCC	GGA	GGT	CCT	TGG	TGC	TAC	ACA		528
Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr		
		160					165					170					
ACA	GAC	CCT	GCT	GTG	CGC	TTC	CAG	AGC	TGC	GGC	ATC	AAA	TCC	TGC	CGG		576
Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Val	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ser	Cys	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Cys	Arg		
	175					180					185						
GAG	GCC	GCG	TGT	GTC	TGG	TGC	AAT	GGC	GAG	GAA	TAC	CGC	GGC	GCG	GTA		624
Glu	Ala	Ala	Cys	Val	Trp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Ala	Val		
	190				195					200					205		
GAC	CGC	ACG	GAG	TCA	GGG	CGC	GAG	TGC	CAG	CGC	TGG	GAT	CTT	CAG	CAC		672
Asp	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Leu	Gln	His		
				210					215					220			
CCG	CAC	CAG	CAC	CCC	TTC	GAG	CCG	GGC	AAG	TTC	CTC	GAC	CAA	GGT	CTG		720
Pro	His	Gln	His	Pro	Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly	Lys	Phe	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu		
			225					230					235				
GAC	GAC	AAC	TAT	TGC	CGG	AAT	CCT	GAC	GGC	TCC	GAG	CGG	CCA	TGG	TGC		768
Asp	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Trp	Cys		
		240					245					250					
TAC	ACT	ACG	GAT	CCG	CAG	ATC	GAG	CGA	GAG	TTC	TGT	GAC	CTC	CCC	CGC		816
Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg		
	255					260					265						
TGC	GGG	TCC	GAG	GCA	CAG	CCC	CGC	CAA	GAG	GCC	ACA	ACT	GTC	AGC	TGC		864
Cys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Pro	Arg	Gln	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys		
	270				275					280					285		
TTC	CGC	GGG	AAG	GGT	GAG	GGC	TAC	CGG	GGC	ACA	GCC	AAT	ACC	ACC	ACT		912
Phe	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr		
				290					295					300			

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GCG Ala	GGC Gly	GTA Val	CCT Pro 305	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	TGG Trp	GAC Asp 310	GCG Ala	CAA Gln	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	CAT His 315	CAG Gln	CAC His	960
CGA Arg	TTT Phe	ACG Thr 320	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala 325	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	CTT Leu	CGG Arg 330	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	1008
TGC Cys 335	CGG Arg	AAC Asn	CCC Pro	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	TCA Ser 340	GAG Glu	GCG Ala	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys 345	TTC Phe	ACA Thr	CTG Leu	CGG Arg	1056
CCC Pro 350	GGC Gly	ATG Met	CGC Arg	GCG Ala	GCC Ala 355	TTT Phe	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	CAG Gln	ATC Ile 360	CGG Arg	CGT Arg	TGT Cys	ACA Thr	GAC Asp 365	1104
GAC Asp	GTG Val	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	CAG Gln 370	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	CAC His	GGC Gly 375	GCA Ala	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr 380	CGC Arg	1152
GGC Gly	ACG Thr	GTC Val	AGC Ser 385	AAG Lys	ACC Thr	CGC Arg	AAG Lys	GGT Gly 390	GTC Val	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CGC Arg 395	TGG Trp	TCC Ser	1200
GCT Ala	GAG Glu	ACG Thr 400	CCG Pro	CAC His	AAG Lys	CCG Pro	CAG Gln 405	TTC Phe	ACG Thr	TTT Phe	ACC Thr	TCC Ser 410	GAA Glu	CCG Pro	CAT His	1248
GCA Ala 415	CAA Gln	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn 420	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	CGG Arg	AAC Asn	CCA Pro	GAT Asp 425	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	AGC Ser	CAT His	1296
GGG Gly 430	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	ACG Thr 435	ATG Met	GAC Asp	CCA Pro	AGG Arg	ACC Thr 440	CCA Pro	TTC Phe	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys 445	1344
GCC Ala	CTG Leu	CGA Arg	CGC Arg	TGC Cys 450	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	CCG Pro 455	CCA Pro	TCA Ser	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	GAC Asp 460	CCC Pro	1392
CCA Pro	GAC Asp	CAG Gln 465	GTG Val	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	TGT Cys 470	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	GTG Val 475	GAT Asp	CGG Arg	CTG Leu	1440
GAT Asp	CAG Gln 480	CGG Arg	CGT Arg	TCC Ser	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	CGC Arg 485	GTG Val	GTT Val	GGG Gly	GGC Gly	CAT His 490	CCG Pro	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	1488
TCA Ser 495	CCC Pro	TGG Trp	ACA Thr	GTC Val	AGC Ser	TTG Leu 500	CGG Arg	AAT Asn	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	GGC Gly 505	CAG Gln	CAT His	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	1536
GGG Gly 510	GGG Gly	TCT Ser	CTA Leu	GTG Val	AAG Lys 515	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	TGG Trp	ATA Ile	CTG Leu 520	ACT Thr	GCC Ala	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	TGC Cys 525	1584
TTC Phe	TCC Ser	TCC Ser	TGC Cys	CAT His 530	ATG Met	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	ACG Thr	GGC Gly 535	TAT Tyr	GAG Glu	GTA Val	TGG Trp	TTG Leu 540	GGC Gly	1632
ACC Thr	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 545	AAC Asn	CCA Pro	CAG Gln	CAT His	GGA Gly 550	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	AGC Ser	CTA Leu	CAG Gln 555	CGG Arg	GTC Val	1680
CCA Pro	GTA Val 560	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	ATG Met	GTG Val	TGT Cys	GGG Gly 565	CCC Pro	TCA Ser	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	CAG Gln 570	CTT Leu	GTC Val	CTG Leu	1728
CTC Leu	AAG Lys 575	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	TCT Ser	GTG Val 580	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	AAC Asn	CAG Gln	CGC Arg 585	GTG Val	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	1776
TGC Cys 590	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	TGG Trp 595	TAT Tyr	GTG Val	GTG Val	CCT Pro	CCA Pro 600	GGG Gly	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	GAG Glu 605	1824
ATT Ile	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	TGG Trp	GGT Gly 610	GAG Glu	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	GGT Gly 615	ACG Thr	GGT Gly	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	GTC Val 620	CTA Leu	1872

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AAT	GTG	GCC	TTG	CTG	AAT	GTC	ATC	TCC	AAC	CAG	GAG	TGT	AAC	ATC	AAG	1920
Asn	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Gln	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Lys	
		625						630					635			
CAC	CGA	GGA	CGT	GTG	CGT	GAG	AGT	GAG	ATG	TGC	ACT	GAG	GGA	CTG	TTG	1968
His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Met	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	
		640					645					650				
GCC	CCT	GTG	GGG	GCC	TGT	GAG	GGT	GAC	TAC	GGG	GGC	CCA	CTT	GCC	TGC	2016
Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Cys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	Cys	
	655					660					665					
TTT	ACC	CAC	AAC	TGC	TGG	GTC	CTG	GAA	GGA	ATT	ATA	ATC	CCC	AAC	CGA	2064
Phe	Thr	His	Asn	Cys	Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn	Arg	
670					675					680					685	
GTA	TGC	GCA	AGG	TCC	CGC	TGG	CCA	GCT	GTC	TTC	ACG	CGT	GTC	TCT	GTG	2112
Val	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Arg	Trp	Pro	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	
				690					695					700		
TTT	GTG	GAC	TGG	ATT	CAC	AAG	GTC	ATG	AGA	CTG	GGT	TAGGCCCCAGC				2158
Phe	Val	Asp	Trp	Ile	His	Lys	Val	Met	Arg	Leu	Gly					
			705					710								
CTTGATGCCA TATGCCTTGG GGAGGACAAA ACTTCTTGTC AGACATAAAG CCATGTTTCC																2218
TCTTTATGCC TGTAATAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAGA ACGCCCCATG GTGG																2262

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 711 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(i x) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: signal sequence
- (B) LOCATION: 1 to 31
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: similarity to other signal sequences; hydrophobic; numbered 1 to 31 since we do not if the actual signal peptidase site is after amino acid 31 or not; this has not been determined experimentally. We do know that the protein is secreted.
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: This sequence has a polymorphism at amino acid 13; a Cys is shown here, the other amino acid is Tyr.

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (A) AUTHORS: Han, Su, Stuart, Loric A., Degen, Sandra J. Friezner
- (B) TITLE: Characterization of the DNF15S2 locus on human chromosome 3: Identification of a gene coding for four kringle domains with homology to hepatocyte growth factor
- (C) JOURNAL: Biochemistry
- (D) VOLUME: 30
- (E) ISSUE: 40
- (F) PAGES: 9768-9780
- (G) DATE: 8 October 1991
- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 8: FROM 1 TO 711

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Met	Gly	Trp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Cys	Leu	Gly	Val	
				5					10					15		
Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Gln	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	
			20					25					30			
Glu	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	His	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Glu	
		35					40					45				
Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	
	50					55					60					
Asp	Cys	Arg	Ala	Phe	His	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	His	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	
65					70					75					80	

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Leu	Pro	Trp	Thr	Gln	His	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gly
				85					90					95	
Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met
			100					105					110		
Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Met	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly
		115					120					125			
Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ala	Trp	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Lys	Tyr
	130					135					140				
Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro
145					150					155					160
Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Val
				165					170					175	
Arg	Phe	Gln	Ser	Cys	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ala	Cys	Val
			180					185					190		
Trp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ser
		195					200					205			
Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Leu	Gln	His	Pro	His	Gln	His	Pro
	210					215					220				
Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly	Lys	Phe	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Cys
225					230					235					240
Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro
				245					250					255	
Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala
			260					265					270		
Gln	Pro	Arg	Gln	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gly
		275					280					285			
Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Cys
	290					295					300				
Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ile	Pro	His	Gln	His	Arg	Phe	Thr	Pro	Glu
305					310					315					320
Lys	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Lys	Asp	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp
				325					330					335	
Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	Trp	Cys	Phe	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Met	Arg	Ala
			340					345					350		
Ala	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Thr	Asp	Asp	Val	Arg	Pro	Gln
		355					360					365			
Asp	Cys	Tyr	His	Gly	Ala	Gly	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Lys
	370					375					380				
Thr	Arg	Lys	Gly	Val	Gln	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Ser	Ala	Glu	Thr	Pro	His
385					390					395					400
Lys	Pro	Gln	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Glu	Pro	His	Ala	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu
				405					410					415	
Asn	Phe	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ser	His	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr
			420					425					430		
Thr	Met	Asp	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Cys
		435					440					445			
Ala	Asp	Asp	Gln	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gln	Val	Gln
	450					455					460				
Phe	Glu	Lys	Cys	Gly	Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser
465					470					475					480
Lys	Leu	Arg	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	His	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Thr	Val
				485					490					495	
Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	Gln	Gly	Gln	His	Phe	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val

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500					505					510					
Lys	Glu	Gln	Trp	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Cys	His
		515					520					525			
Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn
	530					535					540				
Pro	Gln	His	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Lys	Met
545					550					555					560
Val	Cys	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Arg
				565					570					575	
Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	Gln	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu
			580					585					590		
Trp	Tyr	Val	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	Thr	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Trp	Gly
		595					600					605			
Glu	Thr	Lys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu
	610					615					620				
Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Gln	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Lys	His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Val
625					630					635					640
Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Met	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala
				645					650					655	
Cys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Asn	Cys
			660					665					670		
Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn	Arg	Val	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser
		675					680					685			
Arg	Trp	Pro	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Trp	Ile
	690					695					700				
His	Lys	Val	Met	Arg	Leu	Gly									
705					710										

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

- (A) DESCRIPTION: This is an oligonucleotide used with SEQ ID NO:10 to form a 5'end adaptor to construct the cDNA in SEQ ID NO:7

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: no

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 1: FROM 1 TO 27

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GCGAATTCCA CCATGGGGTG GCTCCCA

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 31 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

- (D) DESCRIPTION: This is an oligonucleotide used with SEQ ID NO:9 to form a 5'end adaptor to construct the cDNA in SEQ ID NO:7

(i v) ANTI-SENSE: yes

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(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

(K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 1: FROM 1 TO 31

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

AATTTGGGAG CCACCCCATG GTGGAATTCTG C

3 1

I claim:

1. The recombinant protein coded for by the DNA sequence located at D3F15S2 locus on human chromosome 3 having 18 exons coding for a human growth factor, said human growth factor comprising an approximately 80,000 dalton, single-chain protein containing four Kringle Domains.

2. The recombinant protein claimed in claim 1 having the amino acid sequence coded for by the cDNA of SEQ ID NO:1.

10 3. The recombinant protein claimed in claim 1 having the amino acid sequence coded for by the cDNA of SEQ ID NO:2.

4. The protein depicted in FIG. 1 and having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.

15 5. The recombinant protein claimed in claim 1 having the amino acid sequence coded for by the cDNA of SEQ ID NO:7.

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